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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

P. L. 85-48

H. R. 5788

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Index and summary of H. R. 5788

Mar. 8, 1957	House Appropriations Committee reported H. R. 5788 without amendment. H. Rept. No. 186. Print of bill and report.
Mar. 12, 1957	Digest of H. R. 5788 as reported.
Mar. 13, 1957	House passed H. R. 5788 without amendment.
Mar. 14, 1957	H. R. 5788 referred to Senate Appropriations Committee. Print of bill as referred.
May 22, 1957	Senate committee reported H. R. 5788 with amendments. S. Report No. 371. (Bill not printed as reported -- report only printed). Senate passed H. R. 5788 as reported. Senate conferees appointed. Print of bill as passed by Senate.
May 24, 1957	House disagreed to Senate amendments.
May 27, 1957	Senate agreed to recede from two amendments disagreed to.
June 5, 1957	Approved: Public Law 85-48

DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 85-48

GENERAL GOVERNMENT MATTERS APPROPRIATIONS, 1958. Includes appropriations for the Budget Bureau, Council of Economic Advisors, National Security Council, Office of Defense Mobilization, President's Advisory Committee on Government Organization, Emergency Fund for the President (National Defense), Commission on Government Security, and Subversive Activities Control Board.

Includes general provisions for departments and agencies, during the fiscal year, as follows:

Limits the amount which may be paid for a passenger vehicle (exclusive of buses and ambulances) to $1,500, except station wagons the maximum of which is $1,950. Requires employees to be U. S. citizens, with certain exceptions. Makes appropriations available for living quarters allowances for employees stationed in foreign countries. Prohibits payment to employees whose nominations the Senate has rejected. Limits the price which may be paid for the U. S. Code to $4 per volume, and limits the Lifetime Federal Digest to $4.25 per volume. In the case of certain corporations, makes appropriations available for certain purposes, such as rent in D. C. Prohibits corporations from constructing office buildings in certain cases. Makes Budget Circular A-45 (regarding rental of housing) controlling over all activities, but permits the circular to be changed with the approval of the Chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations; requires the Budget Bureau to report to Congress on this matter by Jan.31, 1958; and provides that no officer or employee shall be required to occupy Government-owned quarters unless the head of the agency concerned determines that necessary service cannot be performed otherwise. Permits foreign credits to be used only when reimbursement is made to the Treasury Department. Permits appropriations to be apportioned on a deficiency basis to permit payment of the wage increases granted to wage-board employees.

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued March 12, 1957
For actions of March 11, 1957
85th-1st, No. 42

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HIGHLIGHTS: House committee reported General Government matters appropriation bill. House committee reported resolution asking President to suggest cuts in 1958 budget. Rep. Alexander criticized proposed increases in Federal personnel. Rep. Bass, Tenn., introduced and discussed bill to amend Soil Bank Act to include tobacco farmers. Rep. Church introduced and discussed bills to implement certain Hoover Commission recommendations.

HOUSE

1. APPROPRIATIONS. The Appropriations Committee reported without amendment H.R. 5788, the general government matters appropriation bill, on Mar. 8 pursuant to a special order of the House (H. Rept. 186). p. 3013

   Reps. Dorn and Abernethy urged that the 1958 budget be cut. pp. 2996, 3009-10

   The "Daily Digest" states: "Conferees, in executive session, continued to resolve the difference between the Senate- and House-passed versions of H.R. 4249, urgent deficiency appropriations for fiscal 1957, but did not conclude their work and will meet again Wednesday, March 13." p. D185

2. BUDGETING. The Appropriations and Rules Committees reported without amendment H. Res. 190, requesting the President to submit recommendations for reductions in the 1958 budget (H. Repts. 187 and 192). p. 3013

3. SMALL BUSINESS. Rep. Coffin spoke in support of his bills (H.R.'s 5651, 5650 and 5693) to aid small businesses. pp. 2996-97

4. PERSONNEL. Rep. Alexander discussed "the alarming growth in the number of civilian employees in the executive branch of the Government", suggested a careful review of agency budget requests in order to reduce requests for additional personnel, and inserted a newspaper article on the subject. pp. 3006-09

Rep. Davis stated his belief that the work of the Federal Government could be done efficiently by 2 million civilian employees. p. 3009

5. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Rep. McCormack stated that the first order of business is now H. Res. 190, requesting the President's recommendations for 1958 budget reductions, to be followed by the general government matters appropriation bill, and then further consideration of corn legislation. p. 2998

6. CIVIL DEFENSE. Received a Nevada Legislature memorial requesting a study of the problems involved in civil defense. p. 3015

7. WHEAT. Received a Michigan Legislature memorial protesting the proposed USDA revision in the moisture standard for wheat. p. 3015

8. FARM LANDS. Received a Montana Legislature memorial urging legislation for the protection of Montana farm and grazing lands. p. 3015

9. WATER RESOURCES. Received an Idaho memorial favoring the use of power revenues for multi-purpose hydro power projects to aid reclamation development. p. 3015

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

10. FARM PROGRAM. Rep. Alger inserted a report to his constituents in which he criticized both parties for political actions on the corn bill and asked: "In sorrow over the farmer, who weeps for the taxpayer?" p. A1895

11. BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS. Rep. Karsten inserted an editorial criticizing the lease-purchase program as excessively costly. p. 1895-6

12. BUDGET. Rep. Smith inserted an article, "Challenge to Conservatives," by Wm. Henry Chamberlin, arguing for a new grouping of conservatives as "there is little choice between the two big parties," and expressing misgivings about the level of Federal spending. p. A1896

Rep. Coudert inserted Secretary of Commerce Week's talk before the Women's National Republican Club, in which he asserted that the "Federal Government must expand some functions to keep pace with this new growth," and pointed out that measured against gross national product the budget had been reduced from 20% in 1953 to 16% in 1957. pp. A1934-5

13. ELECTRIFICATION. Rep. Frazier inserted an article by Thomas Stokes, "Double Standard on Public Power," which pointed out that the Administration was financing public power projects overseas while retarding public power development in this country. pp. A1896-7

Rep. Van Zandt inserted a speech on the value of coal as the lowest cost electric-power fuel, and asserted that this advantage would continue even under the promotion of atomic power. pp. A1901-3

Extension of remarks of Rep. Engle criticizing Secretary of the Interior Seaton's proposal for a power partnership on the Trinity River. "Acceptance of the recommendation would mean the end of public power in California," he said, and then summarized the argument under 12 issues. pp. A1904-7

Rep. Loser inserted an editorial from the Nashville Tennessean criticizing TVA Chairman Vogel for being an "apologist for a policy of attrition that already has brought the agency into the shadow of a critical power shortage." p. A1927

85TH CONGRESS } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES { REPORT
1st Session } { No. 186

GENERAL GOVERNMENT MATTERS APPROPRIATION BILL, 1958

MARCH 8, 1957.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. ANDREWS, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 5788]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations for the Executive Office of the President and sundry general Government agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes.

SUMMARY OF THE BILL

The estimates considered by the Committee are contained in the Budget for 1958 on pages 52–63, 73, 108–111, 135–137, 141 and 168–169. In addition to the appropriation estimates, the Committee considered general provisions of a governmentwide character presented on page 64 of the Budget.

Appropriations recommended in the bill total $16,021,370, a decrease of 23 percent, or $4,900,500, in the estimates. The amounts recommended are a net total of $13,895 above the appropriations for 1957. It should be borne in mind that there are certain mandatory items contained in this bill, as in all other appropriation bills in this Session, resulting in increases over 1957 appropriations as follows:

Contribution to retirement fund	$572,008
261st working day in 1958	29,907
Social security taxes (for proposed increases in temporary employment)	7,100
Total	609,015

86006—57

Thus the amount recommended in the accompanying bill, although greater in total than 1957 appropriations, will result in an actual decrease in funds available for employment and services in the order of $600,000. A tabulation of the appropriation items recommended in the bill appears on pages 7 and 8 of this report.

Executive Office of the President

The Committee recommends appropriation of the amounts of the budget estimates for the Compensation of the President, The White House Office, Special projects, and the Executive Mansion and Grounds, $150,000, $2,051,970, $1,500,000, and $400,400, respectively.

Bureau of the Budget.—The bill contains a recommendation of $4,205,000 for appropriation to this Bureau, a reduction of $195,000 in the estimates, and $270,000 above the appropriation for 1957. The increase is required for the various mandatory items.

On July 27, 1956 the President approved Public Law 814 making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year 1957. Included in that Act was an amount of $385,000 for the Bureau of the Budget. In its justifications in support of the supplemental estimate, the President was quoted, and the staff required for the improvement program was outlined, as follows:

> In his letter to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget of April 26, 1956, the President has stated in part:
>
> "I approve of your plans to have the Bureau of the Budget give greater emphasis in its work to the evaluation and advancement of administration in the executive agencies, as a means of more rapidly bringing about improvement in organization and management, including more effective budgeting and accounting practices, throughout the executive branch."
>
> To accomplish these purposes, the Bureau of the Budget plans to engage 15 additional accountants and 15 additional management specialists. This should enable the Bureau to render more effective service to the agencies in the improvement of their accounting, budgeting, and management work. (page 829, Part 2, Hearings on The Supplemental Appropriation Bill, 1957).

In the detailed position schedules further supporting the supplemental estimate, it was indicated that 15 positions of "Organization and methods examiner" were required in grades GS–13, 14, 15. This was apparently the staff required to carry on the "management functions" portion of the following statement by the Director:

> Mr. Brundage. * * * we would like to do more work in improving the budgeting-accounting and management functions whether or not we go ahead with the other recommendations of the Hoover Commission.

Disturbed by the size of the Federal Budget and the attendant inflationary aspects, the Committee and the Congress granted substantially

all of the supplemental funds asked, with a hope of achieving better review and hence lower future budgets. The 1958 Budget, however, is approximately $3 billion higher than that of 1957.

In examining the detail of the 1958 Budget estimate for the Bureau, the Committee was astonished to discover that, although the 1957 appropriations were below the estimates, the number of permanent positions and the numbers of employees proposed to be on the payrolls as at June 30, 1957, are now estimated to be greater than was expected to be afforded by the full amounts of the 1957 estimates. Incidental to this unusual circumstance, it was noted that the number of "Organization and methods examiner" positions in grades GS–13, 14, and 15, one of the fundamentals of the supplemental estimate, is now shown for fiscal year 1957 not at the projected increase of 15 *but at three less* than were shown in the 1957 estimates prior to the supplemental request. Testimony disclosed that this situation arises from a shifting of positions as between organizational units. This appears to be borne out by examination of data provided the Committee, but the issue remains. The increased funds were provided, in part, to strengthen organization and management work. The programed strength for the Office of Management and Organization remains static at 40 positions as it was before the justifications were presented for the supplemental estimate. Conceivably there is some improvement in organization and management somewhere, perhaps in the Offices of Legislative Reference and Statistical Standards to which some of the positions appear to have been transferred.

Already dismayed at the monstrous size of the Budget for 1958, the Committee was further disturbed to find that the Director was apparently unacquainted with the budget for his own agency. For example (page 187 of the Hearings):

> Mr. ANDREWS. You stated in justifying the supplemental that you expected to have at the end of this year 443 employees. That is this green sheet here.
>
> Mr. BRUNDAGE. At the end of 1957?
>
> Mr. ANDREWS. Yes; 443. And we find you are winding up the year with an increase of 7 positions if your estimate of 450 for the end of the year is correct.
>
> Mr. RAPPAPORT. May I make this observation?
>
> Mr. ANDREWS. Could you answer that question first, or explain it, rather?
>
> Mr. BRUNDAGE. Can you, Mr. Rappaport? I am afraid I cannot. I thought that was exactly the schedule which we submitted.

Thus the Bureau was seemingly unaware of the fact that its own, as well as other larger agencies' budgets, indicate greater employment at the end of fiscal year 1957 than had been justified in presenting the 1957 estimates. Since end-of-year employment is obviously taken into consideration in presenting estimates for the succeeding fiscal year, it would appear that one of the reasons for the magnitude of the 1958 Federal budget is the apparent inability of the Budget

Bureau to ferret out such fiscal inconsistency. This situation was adequately summed up by the chairman of the subcommittee:

> Mr. ANDREWS. * * * but the number of employees at the end of the year is 450 according to page 12. So we do find agencies, Mr. Director, coming in here and asking for X number of employees during the year, we cut that budget request, and yet in spite of the cut we find that agency with more employees at the end of the year than they expected to have if they had received no appropriation cut. It makes us wonder what good is budget detail in figures and what reliance can members of this committee put in the budget?

The Committee makes its recommendation in the accompanying bill in the hope that the funds to be appropriated will result in some fruitful toil in the budget and management review fields.

Council of Economic Advisers.—The Committee recommends the appropriation of $375,000, a reduction of $23,000 in the estimates.

National Security Council.—The bill contains a recommended $700,000 for the Council, a decrease of $10,000 in the estimates, but an increase of $452,000 above the appropriation for 1957. The entire increase is the result of the inclusion in this item of the funds for the Operations Coordination Board which has heretofore been financed from appropriations made to the Departments of State and Defense and the Central Intelligence Agency. Language is included authorizing the same number of super-grade (GS–16, 17, and 18) positions for this Board as are now filled by persons who will henceforth be paid from this appropriation. Appropriate steps have been taken to assure that the total number of super-grade positions in the Government in not increased as a result.

Office of Defense Mobilization.—The bill includes $2,100,000 for this agency, a decrease of $280,000 in the estimates and $100,000 below the appropriation for 1957. Testimony disclosed that many of the planning and stockpiling functions of the ODM have been virtually completed, and while plans for mobilization are never static, the continuation of so large a staff does not seem warranted.

The Committee wishes to compliment the retiring Director, Dr. Arthur S. Flemming, on the successful administration of a complex and trying program.

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

Emergency fund for the President—National Defense.—The bill includes $1,000,000 for this item, the same amount as has been appropriated for each of the two preceding years, and a reduction of $4,000,000 in the estimate.

AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

The Committee recommends total appropriations of $2,500,000 for the Commission, $1,250,000 each for "Salaries and expenses" and "Construction." As the construction program draws to a close, the Salaries and expense item, which includes maintenance and operation of cemeteries and memorials, must necessarily increase.

Corregidor Bataan Memorial Commission

The bill includes $44,000 for the item which, together with the $56,000 appropriated in the Second Supplemental, 1956, constitutes the total authorized to be appropriated to the Commission.

Foreign Claims Settlement Commission

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $570,000 together with $265,000 to be derived by transfer from the war claims fund. The amount recommended constitutes a reduction of $65,000 in the estimates of appropriation and an increase of $35,000 in total funds available over 1957.

Subversive Activities Control Board

The bill includes $375,000 for the appropriation for the Board, a reduction of $20,000 in the estimate. The amount recommended will cover the mandatory costs and should permit the continuation of the staff budgeted for in the current year.

Title II—General Provisions

Numerous government-wide general provisions are included in the bill, unchanged from the 1957 Act except as follows:

Section 201, relating to limits on the purchase price of automobiles and station wagons has been revised to read $1,500 and $1,950 instead of $1,350 and $1,800 respectively. In this connection, the Committee heard testimony from representatives of the General Services Administration (the agency which buys for civilian Government activities) to the effect that current bids preclude the purchase of any but stripped down, six-cylinder models of two of the "Big Three." Testimony also disclosed that the purchasing is done on a monthly basis in spite of knowledge that twice annually price "valleys" exist. The Committee suggests that the Administration attempt to pool its orders so as to take advantage of these low points in the market.

A new Section 210 has been added permitting apportioning on a deficiency basis to permit payment of wage increases when granted to the so-called "wage board" employees. This will have the effect of making existing appropriations more readily available whereas presently employees must wait considerable periods of time before an increase granted is actually paid.

Limitations and Legislative Provisions

The following limitations and legislative provisions not heretofore carried in connection with any appropriation bill are recommended:

On page 4, line 18, in connection with the National Security Council:

> *Provided, That, in accordance with section 505 of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, but without regard to the numerical limitations contained therein, the Naional Security Council is hereafter authorized to place two additional positions in grade GS–18, one additional position in grade GS–17, and two*

additional positions in grade GS–16 of the general schedule established by said Act.

On page 15, line 8, in connection with general provisions:

SEC. 210. Hereafter, any appropriation required to be apportioned pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, may be apportioned on a basis indicating the need for a supplemental or deficiency estimate of appropriation to the extent necessary to permit payment of such pay increases as may be granted those employees (commonly known as wage-board employees) whose compensation is fixed and adjusted from time to time in accordance with prevailing rates (5 U. S. C. 1082 (7)).

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1957, AND ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN BILL FOR 1958

Agency and item	Appropriations, 1957	Estimates, 1958	Recommended in bill for 1958	Bill compared with—	
				1957 appropriation	1958 estimates
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT					
Compensation of the President	$150,000	$150,000	$150,000	----------	----------
The White House Office	1,875,000	2,051,970	2,051,970	+$176,970	----------
Special projects	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	----------	----------
Executive Mansion and Grounds	383,775	400,400	400,400	+16,625	----------
Bureau of the Budget	[1] 3,935,000	4,400,000	4,205,000	+270,000	−$195,000
Council of Economic Advisers	365,700	398,000	375,000	+9,300	−23,000
National Security Council	248,000	710,000	700,000	+452,000	−10,000
Office of Defense Mobilization	2,200,000	2,380,000	2,100,000	−100,000	−280,000
President's Advisory Committee on Government Organization	57,500	57,500	50,000	−7,500	−7,500
Total, Executive Office of the President	10,714,975	12,047,870	11,532,370	+817,395	−515,500
FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT					
Emergency fund for the President, National defense	1,000,000	5,000,000	1,000,000	----------	−4,000,000
Expenses of management improvement	400,000	----------	----------	−400,000	----------
Total, funds appropriated to the President	1,400,000	5,000,000	1,000,000	−400,000	−4,000,000

[1] Includes $385,000 in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1957.

Comparative statement of appropriations for 1957, and estimates and amounts recommended in bill for 1958—Continued

Agency and item	Appropriations, 1957	Estimates, 1958	Recommended in bill for 1958	Bill compared with—	
				1957 appropriation	1958 estimates
AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses	$1, 140, 000	$1, 300, 000	$1, 250, 000	+$110, 000	−$50, 000
Construction of memorials and cemeteries	1, 050, 000	1, 500, 000	1, 250, 000	+200, 000	−250, 000
Total, American Battle Monuments Commission	2, 190, 000	2, 800, 000	2, 500, 000	+310, 000	−300, 000
COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT SECURITY					
Salaries and expenses	632, 500	----------	----------	−632, 500	----------
CORREGIDOR BATAAN MEMORIAL COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses	[2]	44, 000	44, 000	+44. 000	----------
FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses	[3] 700, 000	[4] 635, 000	[4] 570, 000	−130, 000	−65, 000
PRESIDENT'S ADVISORY COMMISSION ON PRESIDENTIAL OFFICE SPACE					
Salaries and expenses	[5] 20, 000	----------	----------	−20, 000	----------
SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES CONTROL BOARD					
Salaries and expenses	350, 000	395, 000	375, 000	+25, 000	−20, 000
Total	16, 007, 475	20, 921, 870	16, 021, 370	13, 895	−4, 900, 500

[2] Appropriation of $56,000 in the Second Supplemental, 1956, made available through June 30, 1957.
[3] Plus $100,000 from war claims fund.
[4] Plus $265,000 from war claims fund.
[5] Contained in Second Supplemental, 1957.

Union Calendar No. 45

85TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 5788

[Report No. 186]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 8, 1957

Mr. ANDREWS, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

---

A BILL

Making appropriations for the Executive Office of the President and sundry general Government agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Executive Office of the President and sundry general Government agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, namely:

TITLE I

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Compensation of the President

For compensation of the President, including an expense allowance at the rate of $50,000 per annum as authorized by the Act of January 19, 1949 (3 U. S. C. 102), $150,000.

The White House Office

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for The White House Office, including not to exceed $215,000 for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at such per diem rates for individuals as the President may specify, and other personal services without regard to the provisions of law regulating the employment and compensation of persons in the Government service; expenses of attendance at meetings; newspapers, periodicals, teletype news service, and travel and official entertainment expenses of the President, to be accounted for solely on his certificate; $2,051,970.

Special Projects

For expenses necessary to provide staff assistance for the President in connection with special projects, to be expended in his discretion and without regard to such provisions of law regarding the expenditure of Government funds

or the compensation and employment of persons in the Government service as he may specify, $1,500,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed 10 per centum of this appropriation may be used to reimburse the appropriations for "Salaries and expenses", The White House Office, for administrative services.

EXECUTIVE MANSION AND GROUNDS

For the care, maintenance, repair and alteration, refurnishing, improvement, heating and lighting, including electric power and fixtures, of the Executive Mansion and the Executive Mansion grounds and traveling expenses, to be expended as the President may determine, notwithstanding the provisions of this or any other Act, $400,400.

BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the Bureau of the Budget, including newspapers and periodicals (not exceeding $400); teletype news service (not exceeding $900); not to exceed $110,000 for expenses of travel; expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation; and not to exceed $20,000 for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed $50 per diem for individuals; $4,205,000.

Council of Economic Advisers

salaries and expenses

For necessary expenses of the Council in carrying out its functions under the Employment Act of 1946 (15 U. S. C. 1021), including newspapers and periodicals (not exceeding $400); not exceeding $15,000 for expenses of travel; expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation; and press clippings (not exceeding $300); $375,000.

National Security Council

salaries and expenses

For expenses necessary for the National Security Council, including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not in excess of $50 per diem for individuals; acceptance and utilization of voluntary and uncompensated services; and expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with work related to the activity of the Council; $700,000: *Provided*, That, in accordance with section 505 of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, but without regard to the numerical limitations contained therein, the National Security Council is hereafter authorized to place two additional positions in grade GS–18, one additional position in grade GS–17, and two additional positions in grade GS–16 of the general schedule established by said Act.

OFFICE OF DEFENSE MOBILIZATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the Office of Defense Mobilization, including newspapers and periodicals (not exceeding $500); hire of passenger motor vehicles; reimbursement of the General Services Administration for security guard service; and expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation; $2,100,000, of which $150,000 shall be available for the Interdepartmental Radio Advisory Committee: *Provided*, That contracts for not to exceed eight persons under this appropriation for temporary or intermittent services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), may be renewed annually.

PRESIDENT'S ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION

For necessary expenses of the President's Advisory Committee on Government Organization, established by Executive Order 10432 of January 24, 1953, including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed $50 per diem for individuals; expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of the Committee; and actual trans-

portation expenses and an allowance of not to exceed $15 per diem in lieu of subsistence while away from their homes or regular places of business, for members of the Committee and other persons serving without compensation; $50,000.

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

Emergency Fund for the President,

National Defense

For expenses necessary to enable the President, through such officers or agencies of the Government as he may designate, and without regard to such provisions of law regarding the expenditure of Government funds or the compensation and employment of persons in the Government service as he may specify, to provide in his discretion for emergencies affecting the national interest, security, or defense which may arise at home or abroad during the current fiscal year, $1,000,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for allocation to finance a function or project for which function or project a budget estimate of appropriation was transmitted pursuant to law during the Eighty-fifth Congress, and such appropriation denied after consideration thereof by the Senate or House of Representatives or by the Committee on Appropriations of either body.

AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

Salaries and Expenses

For necessary expenses, as authorized by the Act of June 26, 1946 (36 U. S. C. 121, 123–132, 138), as amended by the Act of July 25, 1956 (70 Stat. 640), including the acquisition of land or interest in land in foreign countries; purchase and repair of uniforms for caretakers of national cemeteries and monuments outside of the United States and its Territories and possessions; not to exceed $65,000 for expenses of travel; rent of office and garage space in foreign countries; purchase (one for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; and insurance of official motor vehicles in foreign countries when required by law of such countries; $1,250,000: *Provided,* That where station allowance has been authorized by the Department of the Army for officers of the Army serving the Army at certain foreign stations, the same allowance shall be authorized for officers of the Armed Forces assigned to the Commission while serving at the same foreign stations, and this appropriation is hereby made available for the payment of such allowance: *Provided further,* That when traveling on business of the Commission, officers of the Armed Forces serving as members or as secretary of the Commission may be reimbursed for expenses as provided for civilian members of the Commission: *Provided further,*

That the Commission shall reimburse other Government agencies, including the Armed Forces, for salary, pay, and allowances of personnel assigned to it.

CONSTRUCTION OF MEMORIALS AND CEMETERIES

For expenses necessary for the permanent design and construction of memorials and cemeteries in foreign countries as authorized by the Act of June 26, 1946 (36 U. S. C. 121, 123–132, 138b), as amended by the Act of July 25, 1956 (70 Stat. 640), and the Act of August 5, 1947 (50 U. S. C. App. 1819), including not to exceed $15,000 for expenses of travel, $1,250,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided,* That the Commission shall reimburse other Government agencies, including the Armed Forces, for salary, pay, and allowances of personnel assigned to it.

CORREGIDOR BATAAN MEMORIAL COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Act of August 5, 1953, as amended (67 Stat. 366 and 69 Stat. 589), $44,000.

FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary to carry on the activities of the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission, including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946

(5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed $50 per diem for individuals; expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation; not to exceed $15,000 for expenses of travel; advances or reimbursements to other Government agencies for use of their facilities and services in carrying out the functions of the commission; hire of motor vehicles for field use only; and employment of aliens; $835,000, of which $265,000 shall be derived only from the war claims fund created by section 13 (a) of the War Claims Act of 1948 (Public Law 896, approved July 3, 1948) and not to be available for obligation after June 30, 1958.

SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES CONTROL BOARD

Salaries and Expenses

For necessary expenses of the Subversive Activities Control Board, including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), not to exceed $20,000 for expenses of travel, and not to exceed $500 for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals, $375,000.

TITLE II—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Departments, Agencies, and Corporations

Sec. 201. Unless otherwise specifically provided, the maximum amount allowable during the current fiscal year, in accordance with section 16 of the Act of August 2, 1946

(5 U. S. C. 78), for the purchase of any passenger motor vehicle (exclusive of buses and ambulances), is hereby fixed at $1,500 except station wagons for which the maximum shall be $1,950.

SEC. 202. Unless otherwise specified and during the current fiscal year, no part of any appropriation contained in this or any other Act shall be used to pay the compensation of any officer or employee of the Government of the United States (including any agency the majority of the stock of which is owned by the Government of the United States) whose post of duty is in continental United States unless such person (1) is a citizen of the United States, (2) is a person in the service of the United States on the date of enactment of this Act who, being eligible for citizenship, had filed a declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States prior to such date, (3) is a person who owes allegiance to the United States, or (4) is an alien from the Baltic countries lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence: *Provided*, That for the purpose of this section, an affidavit signed by any such person shall be considered prima facie evidence that the requirements of this section with respect to his status have been complied with: *Provided further*, That any person making a false affidavit shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than $4,000 or imprisoned

for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penal clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law: *Provided further*, That any payment made to any officer or employee contrary to the provisions of this section shall be recoverable in action by the Federal Government. This section shall not apply to citizens of the Republic of the Philippines or to nationals of those countries allied with the United States in the current defense effort, or to temporary employment of translators, or to temporary employment in the field service (not to exceed sixty days) as a result of emergencies.

SEC. 203. Appropriations of the executive departments and independent establishments for the current fiscal year, available for expenses of travel or for the expenses of the activity concerned, are hereby made available for living quarters allowances in accordance with the Act of June 26, 1930 (5 U. S. C. 118a), and regulations prescribed thereunder, and cost-of-living allowances similar to those allowed under section 901 (2) of the Foreign Service Act of 1946, in accordance with and to the extent prescribed by regulations of the President, for all civilian officers and employees of the Government permanently stationed in foreign countries: *Provided*, That the availability of appropriations made to the Department of State for carrying out the provisions

of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 shall not be affected hereby.

SEC. 204. No part of any appropriation for the current fiscal year contained in this or any other Act shall be paid to any person for the filling of any position for which he or she has been nominated after the Senate has voted not to approve the nomination of said person.

SEC. 205. No part of any appropriation contained in this or any other Act for the current fiscal year shall be used to pay in excess of $4 per volume for the current and future volumes of the United States Code Annotated, and such volumes shall be purchased on condition and with the understanding that latest published cumulative annual pocket parts issued prior to the date of purchase shall be furnished free of charge, or in excess of $4.25 per volume for the current or future volumes of the Lifetime Federal Digest.

SEC. 206. Funds made available by this or any other Act for administrative expenses in the current fiscal year of the corporations and agencies subject to the Government Corporation Control Act, as amended (31 U. S. C. 841), shall be available, in addition to objects for which such funds are otherwise available, for rent in the District of Columbia; services in accordance with section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); and the objects specified under this head, all the provisions of which shall be applicable to

the expenditure of such funds unless otherwise specified in the Act by which they are made available: *Provided,* That in the event any functions budgeted as administrative expenses are subsequently transferred to or paid from other funds, the limitations on administrative expenses shall be correspondingly reduced.

SEC. 207. No part of any funds of or available to any wholly owned Government corporation shall be used for the purchase or construction, or in making loans for the purchase or construction of any office building, without specific authority in law therefor, primarily for occupancy by any department or agency of the United States Government or by any corporation owned by the United States Government.

SEC. 208. During the current fiscal year, the provisions of Bureau of the Budget Circular A–45, dated June 3, 1952, shall be controlling over the activities of all departments, agencies, and corporations of the Government: *Provided,* That said circular may be amended or changed during such year by the Director of the Budget with the approval of the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives: *Provided further,* That the Bureau of the Budget shall make a report to Congress not later than January 31, 1958, of the operations of this order upon all departments, agencies, and corporations of the Government: *Provided further,* That, notwithstanding the pro-

visions of any other law, no officer or employee shall be required to occupy any Government-owned quarters unless the head of the agency concerned shall determine that necessary service cannot be rendered or property of the United States cannot be adequately protected otherwise.

SEC. 209. Pursuant to section 1415 of the Act of July 15, 1952 (66 Stat. 662), foreign credits (including currencies) owed to or owned by the United States may be used by Federal agencies for any purpose for which appropriations are made for the current fiscal year (including the carrying out of Acts requiring or authorizing the use of such credits) and for liquidation of obligations legally incurred against such credits prior to July 1, 1953, only when reimbursement therefor is made to the Treasury from applicable appropriations of the agency concerned: *Provided,* That such credits received as exchange allowances or proceeds of sales of personal property may be used in whole or part payment for acquisition of similar items, to the extent and in the manner authorized by law, without reimbursement to the Treasury: *Provided further,* That nothing in section 1415 of the Act of July 15, 1952, or in this section shall be construed to prevent the making of new or the carrying out of existing contracts, agreements, or executive agreements for periods in excess of one year, in any case where such contracts, agreements, or executive

agreements for periods in excess of one year were permitted prior to the enactment of this Act under section 32 (b) (2) of the Surplus Property Act of 1944, as amended (50 U. S. C. App. 1641 (b) (2)), and the performance of all such contracts, agreements, or executive agreements shall be subject to the availability of appropriations for the purchase of credits as provided by law.

SEC. 210. Hereafter, any appropriation required to be apportioned pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, may be apportioned on a basis indicating the need for a supplemental or deficiency estimate of appropriation to the extent necessary to permit payment of such pay increases as may be granted those employees (commonly known as wage-board employees) whose compensation is fixed and adjusted from time to time in accordance with prevailing rates (5 U. S. C. 1082 (7)).

SEC. 211. This Act may be cited as the "General Government Matters Appropriation Act, 1958".

Union Calendar No. 45

85TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 5788

[Report No. 186]

A BILL

Making appropriations for the Executive Office of the President and sundry general Government agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes.

By Mr. ANDREWS

MARCH 8, 1957

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

H. R. 5288

House MAR 12, 1957 No. 43

"Alarmed by the size of the Budget, the Committee on Appropriations, late in January, invited the Secretary of the Treasury and the Director of the Budget to come before the Committee and discuss the subject generally to secure information which might be of assistance in processing the appropriation bills, expecially in view of their public statements of concern as to the size of the Budget.

"Moreover, on the day the Secretary was before the Committee the President, at his news conference, is reported to have indicated his belief that every dollar possible should be saved; that the figures submitted to the Congress (in the Budget) are only estimates; and that if the Congress can cut proposed spending, it has a duty to do so.

"It is appropriate here to recall the statement in the President's Budget Message that --

It is my firm belief that tax rates are still too high and that we should look forward to further tax reductions as soon as they can be accomplished within a sound budget policy.

"No concrete suggestions which would aid in reducing the Budget were forthcoming in the aforementioned hearings, but the Secretary and the Director repeatedly expressed the hope that the Committee and the Congress would be able to make substantial reductions in the Budget. It is not too much to say they seemed to express a fond hope that this would be done. Moreover, -- and this is where the accompanying Resolution is in point-- they repeatedly indicated that the Executive Branch was then planning a concerted and sustained effort to require the departments and agencies of Government to lay out a program of day-by-day, month-by-month economy, of 'belt-tightening,' beginning immediately, and continuing through the 1958 Budget year, with view to holding expenditures below budget estimates for the current year and also for the fiscal 1958 budget period. This drive to retrench is apparently already under way, for only ten days ago the Director of the Budget advised the Committee that each department had been requested to submit to the Bureau of the Budget recommendations as to where cuts, both in fiscal years 1957 and 1958, can be made. Furthermore, it is the Director's plan to take up the matter with the Cabinet. The Committee has no assurances at this point that such information will be made available for guidance in processing the Budget.

"In the meantime, the Committee has reported four appropriation bills to the House:

1. The Urgent Deficiency Bill, 1957; the Committee reduced the budget requests by about 12 percent;
2. The Treasury-Post Office Bill, 1958, reduced about 2 percent;
3. The Interior Bill, 1958, reduced about 12 percent; and
4. The General Government Matters Bill, 1958, reduced about 23 percent.

"In these four bills, the Committee recommended reductions aggregating $193,036,000. The House completely sustained the Committee's action on the first three bills; the last-named bill is scheduled to be considered in the House this week.

"By far the largest part of the Budget for 1958 is yet to come before the House and it is in these forthcoming bills that the bulk of reductions must be made. Additional reductions will be recommended by the Committee. It is the purpose of the accompanying Resolution to formally solicit the advice of the President to the end that the Committee and the House will have all possible information available for consideration in writing and processing the several appropriation bills. According to advice of the Budget Director, as aforementioned, information is in the process of being assembled and doubtless would result in substantial savings.

"In recommending this Resolution, it should not be inferred that the Committee in anywise is suggesting that the House, or the Committee, abdicate its constitutional responsibilities or that the Committee would be guided solely by any Executive recommendations that might be forthcoming in pursuance of the Resolution. Any recommendations would be considered only as such; the Committee, in writing the several bills, would, as in the past, exercise its independent judgment in light of the situation and all the facts before it in each instance."

In reporting H.R. 5788, the general government matters appropriation bill (see Digest 42), the Appropriations Committee included the following statements in its report: "Numerous government-wide general provisions are included in the bill, unchanged from the 1957 Act except as follows:

"Section 201, relating to limits on the purchase price of automobiles and station wagons has been revised to read $1,500 and $1,950 instead of $1,350 and $1,800 respectively. In this connection, the Committee heard testimony from representatives of the General Services Administration (the agency which buys for civilian Government activities) to the effect that current bids preclude the purchase of any but stripped down, six-cylinder models of two of the 'Big Three.' Testimony also disclosed that the purchasing is done on a monthly basis in spite of knowledge that twice annually price 'valleys' exist. The Committee suggests that the Administration attempt to pool its orders so as to take advantage of these low points in the market.

"A new Section 210 has been added permitting apportioning on a deficiency basis to permit payment of wage increases when granted to the so-called 'wage board' employees. This will have the effect of making existing appropriations more readily available whereas presently employees must wait considerable periods of time before an increase granted is actually paid." (This is a permanent provision.)

The committee report also criticized various aspects of internal budgetary management in the Budget Bureau.

The bill includes funds for the Budget Bureau, Council of Economic Advisers, Office of Defense Mobilization, and President's Advisory Committee on Government Organization, Emergency Fund for the President.

Received from the President amendments to the budget for 1958 involving a net reduction in the amount of $10,963,170 for various agencies (H. Doc. 116). p. 3128

2. CORN. Several Representatives criticized the delay in consideration of the corn bill (H.R. 4901); Rep. McCormack stated that this bill will be considered today after consideration of the general government matters appropriation bill. pp. 3091, 3108, 3122

3. FARM PROGRAM. Rep. Whitten criticized administration of the farm program and the increased costs of the program; Reps. Dixon and Andresen disagreed with some of his statements. pp. 3115, 3117-18

4. RECLAMATION. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for consideration of H.R. 2146, to amend the Small Reclamation Projects Act of 1956. p. 3128

5. SMALL BUSINESS. Rep. Patman inserted a list of the membership of the subcommittees. pp. 3124-27

6. LOBBYING. The clerk of the House submitted his quarterly report on registrations under the Lobbying Act. pp. 3131-56

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued March 14, 1957
For actions of March 13, 1957
85th-1st, No. 44

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HIGHLIGHTS: House rejected corn bill. House passed general Government matters appropriation bill. House committee reported resolution providing funds for Agriculture Committee investigations. Rep. McCarthy introduced and discussed bill to provide more effective Congressional control of budget.

HOUSE

1. CORN. Rejected, 188 to 217, H.R. 4901, to establish a minimum acreage allotment for corn and to provide acreage reserve programs for diverted acres and for feed grains. (pp. 3163-84, 3188-89

Agreed to the following amendments:

By Rep. Harrison, Nebr., 174 to 155, to substitute the language of his bill (H.R. 4555) for that of H.R. 4901, and providing that corn producers in the commercial corn area may qualify for price support on corn and participate in the soil-bank program by complying with either of the alternatives presented to them in the Dec. 11, 1956 corn referendum. pp. 3163-84

By Rep. Reuss, to the Harrison substitute amendment, to provide that eligibility of any producers to receive payments under the programs provided in the Agricultural Act of 1956, as amended, shall be limited to $5,000 in any 1 year. p. 3181

Rejected the following amendments:

By Rep. Cooley, 141 to 167, to substitute the language of the USDA legislative proposal on corn for the Harrison substitute amendment. pp. 3163-81

By Rep. Poage, 139 to 159, to amend the Harrison substitute amendment to provide that diverted acreage outside of the commercial corn area (acreage diverted from cotton, wheat, rice, or tobacco) which have been in feed grains, can be placed in the soil bank. Also rejected, 141 to 168, his same amendment to the Cooley substitute amendment. pp. 3168-81

By Rep. Knutson, as a substitute for the Harrison substitute amendment, to provide price supports for corn in the commercial corn-producing area at $1.60 per bushel, and to establish a 51 million-acre acreage allotment for corn in the commercial area, with 15% to be placed in the soil bank to qualify for price supports. pp. 3181-82

A motion by Rep. Morano to recommit the bill to the Agriculture Committee was rejected 168 to 237. pp. 3182-83

2. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed without amendment H.R. 5788, the general government matters appropriation bill. pp. 3158-63

3. POULTRY INSPECTION. Rep. Sullivan spoke in favor of legislation for the compulsory inspection of poultry. pp. 3184-85

4. COTTON IMPORTS. Rep. Boggs discussed the imports of cotton textiles to the U. S. and urged that the new Japanese-U. S. agreement relative to cotton imports be given an opportunity to work. pp. 3185-88

5. HOUSING. Rep. Patman discussed the decline in housing construction, and inserted his statement before the Banking and Currency Committee on the situation. pp. 3193-96

6. STOCKPILING. Received from the Office of Defense Mobilization the semi-annual statistical supplement-stockpile report. p. 3196

7. ELECTRIFICATION; IRRIGATION. Received an Interior Department report on lands within Indian reservations valuable for power or reservoir sites or necessary for use in connection with irrigation projects. p. 3197

Received a N. Dak. Legislature memorial supporting the establishment of the Garrison diversion unit, Mo. River Basin project. p. 3198

8. AGRICULTURE INVESTIGATIONS. The House Administration Committee ordered reported with amendment H. Res. 163, to provide $50,000 for the expenses of the studies and investigations of the Agriculture Committee. p. D196

9. CREDIT POLICIES. The Rules Committee ordered reported H. Res. 85, to authori the Banking and Currency Committee to investigate the monetary and credit structure of the U. S. p. D196

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

10. FOREIGN TRADE. Rep. McCarthy inserted an address by Rep. Boggs before the Mississippi Valley World Trade Conference, in which it was asserted "our foreign trade policy has reached a crossroads," and fewer trade restrictions were urged. pp. A2007-9

11. BUDGET. Rep. Norrell inserted David Lawrence's column, "Who Determines the Budget? -- President, Congress Formalize Figure, But Public Really Sets Spending Rate," commended it to the House. pp. A2009-10

Rep. Fascell inserted a newspaper editorial by John S. Knight, about differences of opinion with the President, in which the Budget is called an inflationary factor and Congress urged to cut it. pp. A2010-11

Rep. Curtis inserted an editorial, "Refusing a Passed Buck," criticizing Congress for efforts to adopt a mandatory budget ceiling instead of cutting the proposals item-by-item. Rep. Curtis added that it was the spenders who were passing meaningless resolutions without program cuts. p. A2015

Congressional Record

United States of America

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 85th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 103 WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1957 No. 44

Senate

The Senate was not in session today. Its next meeting will be held on Thursday, March 14, 1957, at 12 o'clock meridian.

House of Representatives

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1957

The House met at 11 o'clock a. m.

The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Eternal and ever-blessed God, at the beginning of this new day, we are again coming unto Thee in the fellowship of praise and petition, beseeching Thee to give us a vivid and victorious sense of Thyself as our companion and counselor.

May we be more eager to hear and heed Thy voice and the demands of Thy holy will which we know, in our inmost heart, are benign and beneficent.

Teach us to trust Thee always and everywhere; in our times of conflict and confusion, of trial and tribulation, and in our days of weakness and weariness when life seems so drab and meaningless.

Grant that we may be in the vanguard of those who are dedicating and devoting their lives to the ministry of goodness and truth, of righteousness and peace.

To Thy name we ascribe all the praise. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. McBride, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a joint resolution of the House of the following title:

H. J. Res. 209. Joint resolution to provide interim assistance, through the Federal National Mortgage Association, in relieving the shortage of funds for home loans pending further investigation of housing credit conditions.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed bills of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 1428. An act to authorize furniture and furnishings for the additional office building for the United States Senate;

S. 1429. An act authorizing the enlargement and remodeling of Senators' suites and structural, mechanical, and other changes and improvements in the existing Senate Office Building, to provide improved accommodations for the United States Senate; and

S. 1430. An act increasing the limit of cost fixed for construction and equipment of an additional office building for the United States Senate.

NATIONAL LOTTERY

(Mr. FINO asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FINO. Mr. Speaker, while we in the United States continue to permit and allow hypocrisy to blind us from the obvious, our foreign friends around the world are enjoying increased prosperity from millions of American dollars pouring into their government coffers.

A recent news item from London reports that England, the latest country to join the lottery bandwagon, is experiencing a boom. The New York Daily News, a strong advocate for a national lottery, headlined this item: "Cash Pours Into Britain's Lottery." The information from London is that in the first 4 months of operation, the British Treasury has taken in $175 million from only 2¼ million participants.

Yet, notwithstanding these impressive facts and figures, we continue to close our eyes to a tremendous source of revenue that is waiting to be tapped in the United States. In spite of the fact that over 57 percent of our adult population is ready, willing, and anxious to participate in a Federal lottery, we persist in ignoring the wishes of a majority of the American people.

In the 5 years that I have sponsored and fought for a national lottery, the mail has been overwhelmingly in support of this type of legislation. In all of the letters that I have received the taxpayers urge my lottery bill as the only avenue left for a tax cut. This conclusion becomes more and more apparent when we witness continuous budget increases and dimmer hopes for tax relief.

I again urge the Members of this House to show enough courage to make this tax-relief dream a reality. A majority of the American taxpayers want it and it is the duty and responsibility of this Congress to enact it.

The adoption of my bill, H. R. 3520, would establish a national lottery which will not only provide a legal outlet for our American gambling spirit but would also enrich our Government Treasury by $10 billion which would provide a much needed and deserved tax cut for the hard-pressed taxpayer.

How long must the overburdened taxpayer wait before we display the intestinal fortitude to banish hypocrisy?

CONTROL BY CONGRESS OVER FEDERAL BUDGET

(Mr. McCARTHY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced a bill in the House of Representatives to provide for more effective control by Congress over the budget of the Federal Government.

The Constitution places on the Congress the responsibility for appropriating the funds of the Federal Government. Prior to World War I, Government operation was relatively simple and the

amount of money involved in the Federal budget was relatively small. Congress, under these circumstances, could exercise effective control over the Federal budget. The expansion of Government activity during World War I, and the period following, during the depression years of the thirties, and again during World War II, and in the postwar period has created a serious problem concerning congressional control over the Federal expenditures.

Under the procedure which is followed by the Federal Government today, a budget is first prepared by each of the agencies of the executive departments of the Government. These departmental or agency budgets are then consolidated in the comprehensive budget by the Bureau of the Budget. The Bureau of the Budget is a part of the executive branch of the Government. The Bureau itself has well over 450 employees who work in preparing the budget. Following the preparation and the approval of the budget by the Bureau, officials of the Bureau of the Budget and the various executive agencies which are affected appear before the Appropriations Committees in order to testify in support of the budget requests.

Under this procedure, no adverse or critical governmental witnesses are called. Adverse testimony may be offered by nongovernmental personnel or organizations or by Members of Congress who may have some special information regarding the operation of the specific agencies. The principal responsibility for examining the recommendations of the Bureau of the Budget rests on the Appropriations Committees of the House and of the Senate.

The House committee is assisted by a staff of approximately 21 people, 4 of whom are clerical or stenographic personnel. This means, in effect, that as far as the House of Representatives is concerned, a thorough analysis of the budget must be accomplished by a staff of about 17 experts, plus the members of the Appropriations Committee. The Senate Appropriations Committee functions with a staff of about 24 people, about half of whom are stenographic or clerical personnel. Obviously, it is impossible for the Appropriations Committees, with their limited staffs, to examine thoroughly the requests of the Bureau of the Budget.

In recent years, widespread attention has been given to this problem, and various reorganizational plans intended to solve the problem have been proposed. The major accomplishment, insofar as Congress was concerned, was the passage of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946. Despite the excellent provisions of this act, it has not provided adequate control over the appropriation of Federal funds.

The Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 authorized the chairmen of the House and Senate Appropriations Committees to pool their staffs and to set up a kind of Joint Committee on Appropriations so that duplication of work between the House and the Senate could be avoided.

The two committees have never exercised this authority. Cooperation between the two staffs would raise innumerable questions. For example, how would the budget be divided between the two staffs? Even though this type of cooperation could be worked out, it is doubtful that it would be more than halfway effective. The Joint Staff would still not have enough personnel to handle the job adequately. They would still be in the position of having to wait until the final preparation of the budget and its presentation to Congress before their analysis could begin. Even if duplication and overlapping were eliminated, a staff of 50 people would still be wholly inadequate to carry out a thorough analysis of the budget and make the necessary report to the Appropriations Committees.

The bill which I have introduced authorizes the Comptroller General, as head of the General Accounting Office, at the request of the chairman of either the House or Senate Appropriations Committee, to analyze the budget requests submitted by the Federal departments and agencies and by the Bureau of the Budget, as well as the justifications submitted in support thereof, and to report to the Appropriations Committees the results of its findings. The Comptroller General would be required to provide such reports—either orally or in writing as requested—on those items in which the Appropriations Committees are particularly interested.

There are a number of reasons for placing this power and responsibility in the hands of the Comptroller General. First, the office of the Comptroller General, with the General Accounting Office, is not an agency in the executive branch of the Government, but rather is the instrument of the Congress itself. As the Comptroller General wrote on January 8, 1953, its function is "to advise and assist the Congress and the departments and agencies on matters relating to public expenditures." Second, the General Accounting Office either has, or can secure, adequate personnel. At the present time it employs approximately 5,400 people. Third, the General Accounting Office is prepared, both in terms of staff, training, and experience to carry on this important work. The General Accounting Office, as a matter of fact, already performs functions which are similar in nature to that which would be required under the terms of the bill which I have introduced. The General Accounting Office now conducts studies of the expenditure of funds for the purpose of determining and reporting to Congress whether or not the funds are expended by the various agencies in conformity with the provisions of law and in an efficient and economical manner. These post-expenditure audits by the General Accounting Office have been most helpful to Congress. The effect of my bill is, in a sense, to authorize the General Accounting Office to make what might be called preexpenditure audits of the Federal budget, and on the basis of this examination of the budget to make recommendations to the Congress regarding the proposed appropriations.

It is my opinion that under ordinary conditions a preaudit such as I propose is clearly desirable. Under the extraordinary conditions accompanying the presentation of President Eisenhower's 1958 budget, such a preaudit is vitally necessary.

This budget, the highest peacetime budget in the history of the country, is the administration's budget. Yet it is scarcely supported by the administration. Not only do various members of the administration differ in their support of it, but the same members, on different days, take contradictory positions. The Secretary of the Treasury and the President are both for the budget and against it. They are hopeful that Congress will cut it, yet it contains the expenditures which the administration requested.

In the face of this failure of the administration to accept and carry out its responsibilities, the House of Representatives, which has primary and initial responsibility for appropriations, should prepare itself to carry out as competently as possible this responsibility. The passage of the bill which I have introduced will, in my opinion, enable the House to discharge this obligation more effectively and responsibly.

GENERAL GOVERNMENT MATTERS APPROPRIATION BILL, 1958

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 5788) making appropriations for the Executive Office of the President and sundry general Government agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes; and pending that motion I ask unanimous consent that general debate on the bill be limited to one-half hour, one-half of the time to be controlled by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FENTON] and one-half by me.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Alabama.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 5788, with Mr. PRICE in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 10 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, this bill provides funds for 14 Government agencies. Appropriations recommended in the bill total $16,021,370, which is a decrease of nearly 24 percent from the Budget request for these agencies. The amounts recommended are only about $14,000 above the appropriations for 1957 for the same agencies. There are certain mandatory items contained in the bill as in all other

appropriation bills for 1958 resulting in an increase over the 1957 appropriations because of the contributions to the retirement fund, social-security taxes for proposed increases in temporary employment, and the further fact that there is an extra working day in 1958.

So the amount recommended in this bill, although it is slightly higher than the 1957 appropriations, there is, as a matter of fact, an actual decrease in funds available for employment and services for fiscal 1958.

This bill changes section 201 of the general provisions relating to limitations on the purchase price of automobiles and station wagons. The limitation of $1,350 for automobiles has been increased to $1,500, and the limitations for station wagons has been increased from $1,800 to $1,950. The committee heard testimony from representatives of General Services Administration—the agency which buys for civilian Government agencies—to the effect that current bids preclude the purchase of any but stripped-down 6-cylinde models from only two companies.

The bill provides appropriations of the amounts of the budget estimates for the compensation of the President, the White House Office, special projects, and the Executive Mansion and grounds, $150,000, $2,051,970, $1,500,000, and $400,000 respectively.

The bill provides $375,000 for Council of Economic Advisers, a reduction of $23,000 under the budget request.

Mr. HARRISON of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will count. [After counting.] Forty-seven Members are present, not a quorum. The Clerk will call the roll.

CALL OF THE ROLL

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 20]

Allen, Calif.	Gross	Morrison
Bolton	Gubser	Moulder
Bowler	Hébert	Powell
Boykin	Holt	Prouty
Dies	Holtzman	Riley
Diggs	Hosmer	St. George
Evins	Jackson	Scherer
Flynt	Kearney	Siler
Gray	Lankford	Teague, Tex.
Green, Pa.	Mailliard	
Gregory	Metcalf	

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. PRICE, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill H. R. 5788, and finding itself without a quorum, he had directed the roll to be called, when 401 Members responded to their names, a quorum, and he submitted herewith the names of the absentees to be spread upon the Journal.

The Committee resumed its sitting.

GENERAL GOVERNMENT MATTERS APPROPRIATION BILL, 1958

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. ANDREWS].

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Chairman, for the National Security Council the bill provides $700,000, a decrease of $10,000 in the estimates but an increase of $452,000 above the appropriation for 1957. The entire increase is the result of the inclusion in this item of the funds for the Operations Coordination Board which has heretofore been financed from appropriations made to the Departments of State and Defense and the Central Intelligence Agency.

The bill includes $2,100,000 for the Office of Defense Mobilization, a decrease of $280,000 in the estimates and $100,000 below the appropriation for 1957. Testimony disclosed that many of the planning and stockpiling functions of the ODM have been virtually completed, and while plans for mobilization are never static, the continuation of so large a staff did not seem warranted to the members of the committee.

The bill provides $1 million for the emergency fund for the President, the same amount as has been appropriated for each of the 2 preceding years. This was a reduction of $4 million from the budget request for such funds. The testimony showed that as of February 15, 1957, the President had spent only $55,000 from the $1 million emergency fund appropriated by Congress for fiscal 1957.

For the American Battle Monuments Commission the bill provides appropriations of $2,500,000, $1,250,000 each for salaries and expenses and construction. The construction program of the Commission is expected to be concluded in fiscal 1958. As the construction program draws to a close, the salaries and expense item, which includes maintenance and operation of cemeteries and memorials, must necessarily increase.

The bill includes $44,000 for the Corregidor Bataan Memorial Commission. The amount appropriated for this Commission in 1957 was $56,000. This $100,000 constitutes the total authorized to be appropriated to the Commission.

The bill provides $835,000 for the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission, which is $65,000 below the budget request.

The bill includes $375,000 for the Subversive Activities Control Board, which is $20,000 below the budget request. In the opinion of the members of the committee the amount appropriated will cover the mandatory costs and should permit the continuation of the staff budgeted for in the current year.

Most of the work of the Subversive Activities Control Board has been stymied for the last year due to the fact that in April 1956 the Supreme Court reversed the Board's findings in the case of the Communist Party of the United States against the Subversive Activities Control Board. The Board had spent many years conducting a hearing against the Communist Party and had spent thousands of dollars conducting such hearings.

On April 20, 1953, the Board unanimously directed the Communist Party to register, finding upon the overwhelming weight of the evidence that the Communist Party is substantially directed, dominated, and controlled by the Soviet Union, and that it operates primarily to advance the objectives of such world Communist movement. This finding was upheld by the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit. In its appeal of its hearing before the court of appeals the Communist Party, in addition to raising issues of fact as to the findings of the Board and to challenging the constitutionality of the act, had moved that court to remit the case to the Board for the taking of evidence as to the credibility of three witnesses. The Attorney General and counsel for the Board opposed the party's motion and contended that the Board was sustainable without the evidence of these witnesses. The court of appeals, after consideration of the entire case, overruled the Communist Party's motion to remand the latter's judgment sustaining the Board's findings and the act's constitutionality.

The Supreme Court of the United States on April 30, 1956, reversed the court of appeals' ruling and remanded the case with instructions that the Board either hold a hearing to ascertain the truth of the party's allegations as to the credibility of the witnesses, to assume the truth of the allegations and, without further hearing, expunge their testimony. Other questions which the party raised, including those of the act's constitutionality were left undecided.

On May 16, 1956, in accordance with the Supreme Court decision, the court of appeals remanded the Communist Party case to the Board. It was necessary for the Board to suspend all of the investigations and comply with the ruling of the Supreme Court.

On December 18, 1956, the Board completed its reevaluation and reaffirmed its decision that the party was in fact a Communist organization as defined by the statute.

The decision of the Supreme Court, remanding the Communist Party case was by a 6 to 3 vote. In his dissenting opinion Justice Clark stated:

> The Communist Party brought the case here on April 13, 1955, by petition for certiorari. The relative unimportance of this motion in the eyes of the party is shown by the fact that its 131-page petition devotes but 2 pages to a discussion of this point. The party's brief devotes only 4½ of its 270 pages to the motion. Still the Court now says the court of appeals erred in its denial of the motion of these 3 witnesses and remands the case directly to the Board for it to determine again the credibility of these 3 witnesses. It refuses to pass on the important questions relating to the constitutionality of the Internal Security Act of 1950, a bulwark of the congressional program to combat the menace of world communism. Believing that the Court here disregards its plain responsibility and duty to decide these important constitutional questions, I cannot join in its action.
>
> I have not found any case in the history of the Court where important constitutional issues have been avoided on such a pretext. The action today is taken merely for delay and can only result in the Board reaffirming the action. The only purpose of this procedural maneuver is to gain additional time before the order to register can become effective. This proceeding has dragged out for many years now, and the function of the Board remains suspended and the congressional purpose frustrated at a most critical time in world history.

The case was reversed on a technicality. The reversal granted valuable time to the Communist Party. The work of the Subversive Activities Control Board was stymied for about 10 months. It is no wonder then that the Washington Post on May 2, 1956, stated:

Justice Department lawyers said they were astounded by the majority opinion. Some declared it may prove to be the most important Communist victory in the courts of the past decade.

I wish each of you would get the hearings and read the statement made by the Chairman of the Subversive Activities Control Board to the effect that their hands have been tied by that Supreme Court decision which, as the Justice Department lawyers said, was the greatest victory the Communist Party has won in the courts of the past decade.

Mr. Chairman, as I stated previously, we have cut this budget 24 percent from the budget request. We did that not with the advice or help of any agency head. You will find in the hearings that we asked each agency head to tell us where his budget could be cut. Not a single one made a single suggestion that resulted in the cutting of one thin dime from this bill. The only way to reduce this budget is to take your pencil and reduce the budget figures to a lesser amount.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. FENTON. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may require.

Mr. Chairman, the bill before you today is the smallest of the regular annual appropriation bills. It provides, however, for the very necessary housekeeping, advisory, and staff services for the President; for the organizations which make up the Executive Office of the President; and for various independent agencies and organizations.

The total amounts of the budget estimates were $20,921,870, as compared with appropriations for the current year of $16,007,475. The committee recommends to you a bill appropriating $16,021,370, a reduction of $4,900,500 in the estimates and only slightly above the current year's appropriation. Of this reduction in the estimates, $4 million applies against the estimate for the Emergency Fund for the President-National Defense. It is obvious that the $1 million appropriated for each of the preceding 2 years has been more than adequate, and in fact, it was stated that some presidential advisers, not the President, urged the request of $5 million.

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FENTON. I yield.

Mr. MARTIN. I understand the President did not ask for this $5 million; is that correct?

Mr. FENTON. That is absolutely correct. The President did not ask for the $5 million. For the further information of the committee, of the current $1 million given to the President for emergency purposes, only $55,000 has been used to date.

Considerable—nearly 4 percent—of the funds recommended in this bill will be required to carry out the financing of certain legislative requirements which have no bearing on employment or rate of operations, namely, approximately $572,000 for employer contribution to the civil service retirement fund, about $30,000 in pay for the extra working day in the next fiscal year, and about $7,000 for employer's social-security contribution occasioned by increases in temporary employment. When all of these required items are considered, it is clear that employment, or rate of operations, or both will be reduced in the aggregate by something in the order of $600,000 worth.

However, our full committee saw fit to reduce the Bureau of the Budget from $4,300,000 allowed by the subcommittee to $4,205,000 or a further reduction of $95,000, this made a total cut of $195,000 from their request.

The real major cut was in reducing the budget estimate of $5 million for the emergency fund for the President, for national defense, to $1 million which is the same as it has been in the 2 previous years.

It was testified that the President did not initiate this request for $5 million, but it was considered advisable by his advisers to have flexibility in a world of turmoil such as we are now in.

Of the $1 million appropriated for this emergency fund for this fiscal year only $55,000 had been used as of January 10.

We feel certain that if the occasion for a larger amount is needed—in an emergency—that this Congress will grant a larger amount.

The estimates of the budget for the White House Office, special projects and the Executive Mansion and grounds were not changed.

The only other item granted in full was $44,000 to the Corregidor Bataan Memorial Commission which completes the total amount of money authorized for that Commission.

The National Security Council. The committee allowed the National Security Council $700,000 which is a decrease of $10,000 under the budget estimate of $710,000.

In the report, page 7, it is listed as an increase of $452,000 over the current fiscal year amount of $248,000.

Under an Executive order—No. 10483—authority was given to incorporate into the National Security Council the Operations Coordinating Board which formerly had functioned as an interdepartmental committee or group and financed out of departmental budgets. The amounts appropriated to the interdepartmental group or committee for 1957 was $450,000—$300,000 from the CIA and $150,000 from the Defense Department and administered by the State Department.

The number of personnel will also be transferred to the National Security Council rolls which accounts for the increase of personnel of the Security Council. As a matter of fact, there will be 1 less, 49 instead of 50 transferred, which added to the 28 personnel provides a total of 77 people in the new setup for the National Security Council.

In asking for $710,000 for the National Security Council, an increase of $12,000 over the combined 1957 amounts, it was pointed out that the agency absorbed $37,321 for statutory increases in pay and civil service retirement. There was therefore a net saving of $25,000 by the agency. With a $10,000 cut by the committee there is a net increase of $2,000.

OFFICE OF DEFENSE MOBILIZATION

Dr. Arthur S. Flemming, the Director of the Office of Defense Mobilization, appeared before our subcommittee for the last time as Director of that agency.

I understand, however, that he will continue as a member of the President's Advisory Committee on Government Organization.

In leaving the Office of Defense Mobilization, the administration loses the services of one of America's outstanding men and I am sure we all wish him continued good health and happiness in the years to come.

The budget estimate for the Office of Defense Mobilization was $2,380,000 which was an increase of $180,000 over the fiscal year. Our committee allowed them $2,100,000 or $280,000 below the budget estimate for 1958 and $100,000 below the 1957 appropriation. A great many prior functions of the Defense Mobilization have eased up—such as the tax amortization program, the stockpiling of strategic and critical materials, and the allocation of materials.

It is my understanding that a great deal of the time of the Defense Mobilization Office is taken up with our preparedness or readiness program.

Under the tax amortization plan, the amount of tax amortization certificates now totals around $36 billion for private investments. Of that, $22 billion was given in rapid writeoffs, or roughly 60 percent.

Dr. Flemming claims that at no time in our history has our mobilization base been in as strong a position as it is at the present time.

Likewise, in our stockpiling of strategic and critical materials program progress is continuing in the direction of achieving various goals.

There is now in our stockpile materials valued at $6½ billion out of a goal of $11 billion.

Whether the $11 billion goal is reduced depends on new strategic concepts on military requirements.

Dr. Flemming, the retiring Director, has done a splendid job in drawing together for the first time in our history comprehensive plans on what the Government should and must do in order that we may be assured of having a Government in the event of an attack upon this Nation. His duties in the field of materials and production readiness have largely reached a point where only housekeeping and the problem of keeping current remain. I am sure that all of the membership of the committee wish to join in applauding a difficult job well done. With such a large measure of success behind him and his staff, we felt that the remaining job of completing some portions of the mobilization program and keeping up to date on plans and orders would not require the scope and magnitude of appropriations hereto-

fore granted. The recommendation before you, an appropriation of $2,100,000, reflects this thinking, and represents $100,000 below current year's appropriation and $280,000 below the estimates.

PRESIDENT'S ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

The budget estimate for this Committee the same as the appropriations for the current year—$57,500. The Appropriations Committee allowed $50,000—a cut of $7,500.

In 1955 this organization turned back into the Treasury about 10,000; in 1956 they returned about $18,000 to the Treasury; in 1957 they estimate that they will turn back $20,000.

The amount of work done by this group depends on the demands of the President.

COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

The committee allowed $375,000—a cut of $23,000 below the $398,000 budget estimate or an increase of $9,300 over 1957.

It is to be noted that the personnel of the Council of Economic Advisers is fairly constant since 1952—varying between 39 in 1952 to 35 in 1957 which includes the 3 Council members.

The increase in their 1958 budget is due to the increase in salary of the 3 council members from $16,000 to $20,000; for salary adjustments and contributions to the civil-service retirement fund.

SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES CONTROL BOARD

The committee allowed this Board $375,000—a decrease of $20,000 from the budget estimate and an increase of $25,000 over the current year.

This Board is composed of 5 members and member in point of service on the Board was appointed October 11, 1955. Three were appointed in 1956 and Mrs. Dorothy McCullough Lee was appointed chairman of the Board on January 2, 1957.

Because of the Supreme Court's decision in the case of the Communist Party of the United States of America against the Subversive Activities Control Board the work of the Board has been hampered to some degree.

As of February 28, 1957, there were 13 active cases—2 of which were in process of a report and order of the Board.

FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION

The budget request for fiscal 1958 for this agency was $635,000. The committee allowed them $570,000, or a decrease of $65,000. This compares with a decrease of $130,000 from the 1957 appropriation.

Since the $635,000 which was reduced to $570,000 is for the administration and settlement of international claims under Public Law 248 and $265,000 for administration and settlement of World War II claims, Public Law 997, are reimbursable from the War Claims fund the Commission will actually have $835,000 in funds for the administration of claims. This is $35,000 more than they have in fiscal 1957.

AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

The committee allowed $2,500,000 for fiscal 1958—$1,250,000 for salaries and expenses and $1,250,000 for construction of memorials and cemeteries. This is a reduction of $300,000 from the budget estimate of $2,800,000 and an increase of $310,000 from fiscal 1957 of $2,190,000.

This Commission under Brig. Gen. Thomas North has done an outstanding job and from the testimony given our committee the program will be completed sometime in 1958.

It was estimated in 1948 that this program would cost $39 million.

Since that time the Hawaiian and the East and West Coast Memorials and Pershing Memorial plans were included.

General North is of the opinion that the program including those additions will be completed under the $39 million estimate and he is to be congratulated for his efforts along those lines.

BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

The estimate for funds for 1958 for the Bureau of the Budget was $4,400,000 which the subcommittee reduced to $4,300,000—a reduction of $100,000.

The full committee saw fit to reduce it further by $95,000 giving them a working fund of $4,205,000 or $270,000 more than in 1957.

As the matter now stands $230,500 of the increase goes for the mandatory increases—Civil Service Retirement Fund, pay increases and the extra day pay for next year.

From that, it is obvious that the actual increase over last year will be $39,500.

The requests of the Bureau of the Budget for an increase in the per diem pay from $50 to $75 and the limitation of money available for consultants from $20,000 to $30,000 were rejected by the committee.

The Bureau asked for an additional number of personnel. They have 458 for this fiscal year and they would like an increase of 20 for a total of 478.

The Director of the Bureau of the Budget testified that their request represents, in their opinion, "the basic budgetary requirements if the Bureau of the Budget is to do the kind of a job that is expected of it."

I believe that statement to be to a great extent a fact.

With many protests coming in daily from all parts of the country about the big 1958 budget, it appears to me that we are penalizing the one agency in our Government that we look to to keep down departmental requests for appropriations.

Had the 478 positions been allowed, the Bureau would have had 56 less personnel than in 1951 and 37 less than in 1952.

Since the Bureau will have about the same amount of money for 1958 as they did in 1957, I will abide by the decision of the majority of our committee and hope that the Bureau will do the best job they can.

Mr. Brundage says that their work is increasing—and that is the reason for their request.

Mr. Brundage also said that if there was a cut in his request that they would live within the amount appropriated. I believe this to be a fair statement and certainly hope that he can do the job expected of him.

I indicated in my opening statement the amount of money required for increases in this, the smallest of all appropriation bills.

For the information of the House the estimated cost of the extra day's pay for all civilian employees of the Federal Government in fiscal 1958 is $37,531,900.

The total amount of contributions to the civil-service fund is estimated to be $1,150,968,000—approximately half of which or $565,791,000 will be charged against appropriations.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FENTON. I yield.

Mr. JENSEN. I think congratulations are in order to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FENTON], and to the chairman of the committee, Mr. ANDREWS, and to every member of that subcommittee for the good job they have done. They have cut the budget 24 percent, and certainly that is commendable. If the other subcommittees would take the same course, I am sure the resolution that was passed yesterday would have no purpose whatsoever in taking the time of this House. You gentlemen took this bill as it came from the budget and you went through it item by item. You used your own good judgment after you heard many departmental officials testify in support of the budget. But you did not take their word for it. You took your own good judgment, and I certainly commend the gentleman and his committee for the fine job they have done.

I have served on a committee with Dr. FENTON for many, many years. I know how Dr. FENTON operates. He operates in a manner which is always commendable. He is a conservative at heart, but willing to spend money where that money should be spent, but not willing to waste a dime.

Mr. FENTON. I thank the gentlemen very much.

Mr. BEAMER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FENTON. I yield.

Mr. BEAMER. I also want to commend this committee for the cut it has made in this particular budget. I know that all of us who serve on other committees respect the responsibility that has been assigned to the Appropriations Committee. It is not an easy task.

I wonder if the gentleman would be willing for me to make two brief observations. It is commendable that this budget is cut nearly $5 million, but is that not $14,000 more than was in the budget last year? So, while we are cutting this year, we still are not down to the previous level.

Mr. FENTON. Of course, the gentleman will realize there are civil-service contributions.

Mr. BEAMER. That is correct.

Now for the second observation; yesterday many of us were pleased to hear the expressions of economy from certain Members. My record of voting for economy and efficiency in Government is well established, and I shall continue to vote for economy. Today I have introduced a bill, and I hope many other Members will introduce other bills, that probably will begin to effect economies here and there. I feel that it is the duty of the Members of Congress to offer such sug-

gestions. I read in the Washington Evening Star last night that a new library nearing completion in Independence, Mo., has been offered to GSA, and they desire to accept it:

Under a law concerning presidential libraries passed by the last Congress which had the Truman collection in mind, such libraries may be accepted by the Government unless Congress objects within 60 days.

Today I have introduced a bill providing that we cannot accept the Harry S. Truman Library, which will be an additional expense to the Federal Government and to the taxpayers. I hope the proper subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations or the legislative committee to which this bill will be referred will give recognition to the fact that we must again give actual service instead of lip service to the matter of reductions. Here is one place it can be reduced.

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FLOOD], a member of the Committee on Appropriations.

(Mr. FLOOD asked and was given permission to proceed out of order.)

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Chairman, under the rules of the House it is not permitted to refer to any visitors who may be in the gallery. I shall not do so today. However, in coming across the plaza of the Capitol Grounds, a few minutes ago I saw a group of very attractive ladies, several hundred of them, having their pictures taken on the steps of the Capitol. I inquired who they were and was advised by the photographer that this was a delegation of 700 ladies from the Democratic clubs of the great State of Pennsylvania. I am sure all the Members present appreciate, as I do, the thrill of their visit to our Capitol on a beautiful day such as this, especially when one sees such beauty as we observe today.

Mr. Chairman, this is the 100th anniversary of this very room in which we sit. One hundred years ago this Hall was opened as the Hall of the House of Representatives. Visitors who join in commemorating this historic occasion are particularly welcome. This is their Capitol, and we who represent and speak for them here are always happy to see them visiting the shrines of America; and today, as always, as their Members in Congress we express a warm welcome.

Mr. FENTON. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FLOOD] has made very appropriate remarks regarding the delegation of ladies who came from the State of Pennsylvania. They deserve those generous remarks.

Mr. FENTON. Mr. Chairman, I yield the balance of the time on this side to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GAVIN].

(Mr. GAVIN asked and was given permission to speak out of order and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Chairman, the vast majority of Pennsylvanians look with disfavor on the ambition of recent resident Harold Stassen to aspire to the governorship of the Keystone State.

We do not have to go outside of our State to find well-qualified candidates for governor. There are many men who have their roots deep in Pennsylvania who possess a vast knowledge of the needs and problems of the people of our State. These men are better fitted for the governorship than Mr. Stassen.

Has Mr. Stassen so worn out his welcome in his home State of Minnesota, where he served ably as governor, that he hesitates to return there? Is this the reason that he contemplates an attempt to exercise his ambitions in Pennsylvania where he has spent very little time in the past several years? For his own sake, I would advise him to reconsider.

I feel that he has no more right to offer himself as a candidate for governor of Pennsylvania than a Pennsylvanian, who had become a recent resident of Minnesota would have the right to offer himself for governor of Minnesota. In fact, I feel that a Pennsylvanian would make a better showing as a candidate in Minnesota than Mr. Stassen would in Pennsylvania.

I would like to call my colleagues' attention to an example of editorial opinion from outside our State or Mr. Stassen's efforts to pursue his ambitions in Pennsylvania. It is the following editorial entitled "Swirling Stassen" which appeared in the Washington Post February 23, 1957. I also include a short editorial from the Pittsburgh (Pa.) Sun-Telegraph entitled "Stassen Shift":

[From the Washington Post and Times Herald of February 23, 1957]

SWIRLING STASSEN

Former Gov. Harold E. Stassen seems to be bidding for the role of the most unpredictable man in public life. His plan to resign early next year as the President's righthand man on arms control in order to seek the governorship of Pennsylvania will carry him back to State politics by a very circuitous route. At the age of 31 he flamed across the political skies as the youngest governor his native Minnesota had ever had. By electing him three times Minnesotans also conceded that he was one of the best governors they ever had. The governor further strengthened his toehold in big politics as leader of the spectacular movement which gave Wendell Willkie the Republican nomination at Philadelphia in 1940.

After serving 27 months in the Navy during the war in the Pacific, Mr. Stassen began an extended and relentless campaign for the Presidency. He pursued his ambition with a persistence which caused some critics to feel that he had too much horsepower for his flywheel—a metaphor that Secretary Wilson is supposed to have invented. After his defeat in 1948 he became president of the University of Pennsylvania, but seemed to keep on running for the White House. In 1952 he was again a candidate, and, after the election, joined the Eisenhower administration.

Last year Mr. Stassen indicated that he would not again be a presidential candidate, but many of his friends and critics alike think he has not yet got the White House virus out of his system. No doubt this will hurt him as he bids for votes in his adopted State of Pennsylvania. The old-timers in that State could have a high regard for his ability and still reject him as a political adventurer seeking power in order to sway national policy his way. His futile fight against the renomination of Vice President NIXON last fall is sufficient indication of his continued interest in national politics even though he may not again seek the presidential nomination for himself.

If Mr. Stassen should succeed in building up a large following in his adopted State, as he did in his native State, that feat alone would make him a formidable political figure. At this point, however, it is difficult to overcome the impression that, having been disappointed in national politics he is trying to retread the path that led to his initial success. In some respects he is today a tragic figure—a man of great ability and much political know-how who served his State well and cut a considerable swath in Washington, but whose ambition, like the errant missile, is out of control.

[From the Pittsburgh Sun-Telegraph of March 6, 1957]

STASSEN SHIFT

Harold E. Stassen has not been kicked upstairs or downstairs but sort of sideways. A lateral boot, so to speak.

President Eisenhower has shifted the jurisdiction of Mr. Stassen as special assistant to the President on disarmament, with unusual and unusually vague authority, to the State Department, where it belongs.

Mr. Stassen will retain the special assistant title but into the coop goes his other one, secretary of peace, which always brought to our mind the image of an extremely talkative dove.

The threat remains to Pennsylvania that Mr. Stassen may try for the governorship next year.

To the more than 300 State and local Republican leaders who seem strangley cool to the idea we say:

Stiff upper lip, chaps.

Mr. MASON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GAVIN. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. MASON. The gentleman would then consider the Honorable Mr. Stassen as a carpetbagger if he wants to run in Pennsylvania?

Mr. GAVIN. Why, certainly. I am glad to have the gentleman's opinions. He has no background in Pennsylvania as far as I am concerned to offer himself as a candidate for the gubernatorial nomination in my State. If he was Governor of Minnesota three times I do not know why he does not go back home to his own State of Minnesota and run for Governor of Minnesota. We have men of ability in Pennsylvania and with knowledge of the economic and industrial life of our State who understand matters concerning Pennsylvania, men who are residents of Pennsylvania and eminently qualified to seek the nomination for Governor of my great State of Pennsylvania. We do not have to call on Minnesota for any candidate, we have a number of qualified and eligible men in Pennsylvania.

Mr. WIER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GAVIN. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. WIER. Coming from the State of Minnesota, I trust that you are not making any plans to send him back to Minnesota, since he has indicated his interest and voting domicile in your great State.

Mr. GAVIN. Certainly not, believe me I have no plans for the gentleman. Mr. Stassen however has indicated what his plans are. Therefore I wish to make my position and thinking clear as to what I think of his ambition as far as the guber-

natorial nomination for Governor of Pennsylvania. I would like to suggest, though, to my good and able friend from Minnesota whom I greatly admire, that you take him back to Minnesota where he rightfully belongs.

The CHAIRMAN. All time has expired. The Clerk will read the bill for amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Executive Office of the President and sundry general Government agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, namely.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word and ask unanimous consent to proceed out of order.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

(Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

[Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

(Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The Clerk read as follows:

TITLE I

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Compensation of the President

For compensation of the President, including an expense allowance at the rate of $50,000 per annum as authorized by the act of January 19, 1949 (3 U. S. C. 102), $150,000.

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the remainder of the bill be considered as read and open to points of order and amendments at any point.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any points of order? Are there any amendments?

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with the recommendation that the bill do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. PRICE, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 5788) making appropriations for the Executive Office of the President and sundry general Government agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes, had directed him to report the bill back to the House with the recommendation that the bill do pass.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the previous question is ordered.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to extend their remarks in the RECORD on the bill just passed.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

LOCAL MANAGEMENT OF SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS

Mr. TRIMBLE, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 196, Rept. No. 193), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 4135) to promote and preserve local management of savings and loan associations by protecting them against encroachment by holding companies. After general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and continue not to exceed 1 hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Banking and Currency, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently no quorum is present.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 21]

Allen, Calif.	Gross	Mailliard
Bailey	Gubser	Metcalf
Bolton	Hébert	Morrison
Bowler	Holland	Moulder
Boykin	Holt	Powell
Celler	Holtzman	Prouty
Dies	Hosmer	Riley
Diggs	Jackson	St. George
Eberharter	Kearney	Scherer
Flynt	Lankford	Siler
Green, Pa.	McConnell	Teague, Tex.

The SPEAKER. On this rollcall 394 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

CORN AND FEED GRAIN PROGRAM

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 4901) to establish a minimum acreage allotment for corn, to provide acreage-reserve programs for diverted acres and for feed grains, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 4901, with Mr. HAYS of Arkansas in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. When the Committee rose on Thursday last there was pending an amendment offered by the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. HARRISON]. Without objection the Clerk will again report the amendment.

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. HARRISON of Nebraska: Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following: "That notwithstanding any other provision of law, section 103 of the Agricultural Act of 1956 (Public Law 540, 84th Cong.) is amended by adding a new subsection (c), as follows:

"'(c) For the 1957 crop year, corn producers in the commercial corn area may qualify for price support on corn and participate in the soil-bank program by complying, in accordance with regulations issued by the Secretary of Agriculture, with either of the alternatives presented to producers in the corn referendum dated December 11, 1956, pursuant to the provision of the Agricultural Act of 1956 (Public Law 540, 84th Cong.).'"

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, when will it be in order for a Member to offer a substitute for the Harrison amendment?

The CHAIRMAN. It will be in order when any Member is recognized for the purpose of offering a substitute.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I offer a substitute for the Harrison amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. COOLEY as a substitute for the amendment offered by Mr. HARRISON of Nebraska: Strike out all after the enacting clause of H. R. 4901 and insert:

"That notwithstanding any other provision of law—

"(1) Base acreages (based on a total base acreage for the commercial corn-producing area of 51 million acres) shall be established for corn as provided in section 103 (b) (1) of the Agricultural Act of 1956 for 1957 and for each subsequent year for which an acreage reserve program is in effect for corn;

"(2) Acreage allotments shall not be in effect for the 1957 and subsequent crops of corn; and

"(3) Subject to subsections (a) and (d) of section 308 of such act, price support shall be made available by Commodity Credit Corporation for the 1957 and subsequent crops of corn at such level as the Secretary determines, taking into consideration the assistance necessary to aid producers in marketing corn in the normal channels of trade but not encourage the uneconomic production of corn, and the factors set forth in section 401 (b) of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended: *Provided*, That the level of price support for any crop of corn for which an acreage reserve program is in effect shall not be less than 70 or more than 90 percent of the parity price therefor."

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Chairman, a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Chairman, as I understand it, when a substitute is pending in the form of the Harrison amendment and the amendment offered by the gentleman from North Carolina is a substitute for the pending amendment, I am unaware of the fact that you could have two substitutes pending at the same time.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will advise the gentleman that an amendment is pending and there is a substitute to the pending amendment. That is the present situation. The gentleman from North Carolina has offered an amendment in the form of a substitute for the amendment offered by the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. That would mean two substitutes pending at the same time because the gentleman from Nebraska offered a substitute for the committee bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair believes that the gentleman from Minnesota is under a false impression about the amendment offered by the gentleman from Nebraska. That is an original amendment to strike out and insert material.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I defer to the Chair's ruling.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair believes the gentleman from Minnesota does not understand the nature of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Chairman, I may say that I do not want to preclude the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture from offering his amendment. I just wanted to have the situation noted.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. COOLEY] is recognized.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 5 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I do not know whether or not the Members of the House recognize this document which I am now presenting for your consideration.

Mr. Chairman, the history of this legislation is somewhat unusual. We are told that there is an emergency existing in the corn-growing areas of the country, and that I do not doubt. Our committee was authorized in the last session of the Congress to conduct hearings, make studies and investigations, and we were ready, eager, and willing at all times to consider matters of importance to agriculture. The President spoke in January, and his only reference to the problems of agriculture was to say in effect that agriculture was all right; that he would have something further to say about corn in his budget message, or about agriculture in his budget message, and when the budget message came he spoke only about corn. Our committee was ready to start consideration of any recommendations which might be forthcoming from the Department of Agriculture.

Finally, an executive communication came from Secretary Benson to the Speaker of the House, and I am sure to the Vice President of the United States, and the Speaker transmitted the Secretary's letter, together with the draft of a bill, to me as chairman of the House Committee on Agriculture. I think within 2 days after the committee was officially organized we started consideration of corn legislation.

I introduced this amendment for the purpose of affording the membership of this House an opportunity to accord a degree of courtesy to the Secretary of Agriculture, who drafted this bill. If you want to know what I have offered, I have offered the bill of the Eisenhower administration. No other Member of this House was willing to become the author of this measure, although I shopped around with it for 2 or 3 weeks and I said, "Here is a communication from the Secretary of Agriculture, enclosing the draft of corn legislation. Is there anyone on the committee who wishes to offer the bill?" No one offered it. Now that the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. HARRISON] has offered a very monstrous sort of a proposal; I feel thoroughly justified in offering Mr. Benson's proposal, which, I say to you, is far more acceptable, far more worthy, far more understanding than the proposal submitted here by my friend, the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. HARRISON].

Mr. HOEVEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. HOEVEN. May I ask my distinguished chairman whether or not he will support this amendment?

Mr. COOLEY. I expect to support it, and I urge the membership of this House to vote for it, and I want to know what you think about the handiwork and the draftmanship and the philosophy of Mr. Benson. You know that I do not agree with him. You know that I do not want to do the things which Mr. Benson wants to do. I assume that the gentleman who is now addressing the chair likewise is not in accord with Mr. Benson's views, but I say to you in all sincerity that I would much prefer to have Mr. Benson's proposal than to have this monstrosity which is now before the House, and I say this in all friendliness to the author of the proposal.

Mr. HOEVEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. COOLEY. Yes.

Mr. HOEVEN. Will the gentleman vote for the bill if his amendment is adopted?

Mr. COOLEY. If this amendment is adopted?

Mr. HOEVEN. Yes.

Mr. COOLEY. To the Harrison bill?

Mr. HOEVEN. Yes. It is a substitute, as I understand.

Mr. COOLEY. Yes, it will be a substitute for the Harrison bill. If this amendment is adopted, I think I would be inclined to vote for it, only in the hope that in conference we could perfect it and make it workable and acceptable. I know you do not want the 70-percent provision in here. I know that you do not want a lot of the things that are in here, but if this is adopted, we can work it out in conference.

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. POAGE. You say that the gentleman from Iowa does not want the 70-percent provision in here. I ask you if the Harrison bill has a 70-percent floor under it.

Mr. COOLEY. No.

Mr. POAGE. Of course not.

Mr. COOLEY. Not only that, but I want to say now in all frankness and friendliness to my distinguished and beloved friend, the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. HARRISON], I hope that he will be able to explain his proposal to the House. It refers to the laws of 1938; it refers to the laws of 1949; it refers to the rules and regulations of the Department of Agriculture issued prior to a referendum, which are not incorporated in the bill the gentleman has proposed. The only way that the House can understand this measure is to read a codification of all the laws referred to in the gentleman's amendment.

Mr. HOEVEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield.

Mr. HOEVEN. May I ask the chairman of the committee this question: This relates only to corn and does not pertain to other basic commodities or feed grains; is that correct?

Mr. COOLEY. That is my understanding.

Mr. HOEVEN. Does the substitute apply to the year 1957?

Mr. COOLEY. Yes, sir. These are exactly the words of Mr. Benson, just as he drafted them.

Mr. HARVEY. Mr. Chairman, would the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. HARVEY. I have a question I would like to ask the Chairman and it has a great deal of import. I note that the amendment offered by the gentleman would do away in 1957 with corn allotments. This bill was drafted, as the gentleman knows, some time ago. What was the date, if the gentleman knows?

Mr. COOLEY. Back in January, I believe.

Mr. ABERNETHY. If the gentleman would yield to me, it was submitted by departmental letter on January 28. We received it on the 30th.

Mr. HARVEY. The point that I am making and the question I have in mind is this: This would have the effect, if I read it correctly, of doing away with acreage allotments for 1957.

Mr. COOLEY. Permanently.

Mr. HARVEY. Yes. And the allotment signup has been completed. We have a very sizable signup. I believe the report is approximately 4 million acres have been signed up for the soil bank on the basis of this signup that

H. R. 5788

85TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 5788

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 14, 1957

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Executive Office of the President and sundry general Government agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Executive Office of the President and sundry general Government agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, namely:

TITLE I

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Compensation of the President

For compensation of the President, including an expense allowance at the rate of $50,000 per annum as authorized by the Act of January 19, 1949 (3 U. S. C. 102), $150,000.

The White House Office

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for The White House Office, including not to exceed $215,000 for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at such per diem rates for individuals as the President may specify, and other personal services without regard to the provisions of law regulating the employment and compensation of persons in the Government service; expenses of attendance at meetings; newspapers, periodicals, teletype news service, and travel and official entertainment expenses of the President, to be accounted for solely on his certificate; $2,051,970.

Special Projects

For expenses necessary to provide staff assistance for the President in connection with special projects, to be expended in his discretion and without regard to such provisions of law regarding the expenditure of Government funds

or the compensation and employment of persons in the Government service as he may specify, $1,500,000: *Provided,* That not to exceed 10 per centum of this appropriation may be used to reimburse the appropriations for "Salaries and expenses", The White House Office, for administrative services.

EXECUTIVE MANSION AND GROUNDS

For the care, maintenance, repair and alteration, refurnishing, improvement, heating and lighting, including electric power and fixtures, of the Executive Mansion and the Executive Mansion grounds and traveling expenses, to be expended as the President may determine, notwithstanding the provisions of this or any other Act, $400,400.

BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the Bureau of the Budget, including newspapers and periodicals (not exceeding $400); teletype news service (not exceeding $900); not to exceed $110,000 for expenses of travel; expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation; and not to exceed $20,000 for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed $50 per diem for individuals; $4,205,000.

Council of Economic Advisers

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Council in carrying out its functions under the Employment Act of 1946 (15 U. S. C. 1021), including newspapers and periodicals (not exceeding $400); not exceeding $15,000 for expenses of travel; expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation; and press clippings (not exceeding $300); $375,000.

National Security Council

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the National Security Council, including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not in excess of $50 per diem for individuals; acceptance and utilization of voluntary and uncompensated services; and expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with work related to the activity of the Council; $700,000: *Provided,* That, in accordance with section 505 of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, but without regard to the numerical limitations contained therein, the National Security Council is hereafter authorized to place two additional positions in grade GS–18, one additional position in grade GS–17, and two additional positions in grade GS–16 of the general schedule established by said Act.

OFFICE OF DEFENSE MOBILIZATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the Office of Defense Mobilization, including newspapers and periodicals (not exceeding $500); hire of passenger motor vehicles; reimbursement of the General Services Administration for security guard service; and expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation; $2,100,000, of which $150,000 shall be available for the Interdepartmental Radio Advisory Committee: *Provided,* That contracts for not to exceed eight persons under this appropriation for temporary or intermittent services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), may be renewed annually.

PRESIDENT'S ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION

For necessary expenses of the President's Advisory Committee on Government Organization, established by Executive Order 10432 of January 24, 1953, including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed $50 per diem for individuals; expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of the Committee; and actual trans-

portation expenses and an allowance of not to exceed $15 per diem in lieu of subsistence while away from their homes or regular places of business, for members of the Committee and other persons serving without compensation; $50,000.

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

Emergency Fund for the President, National Defense

For expenses necessary to enable the President, through such officers or agencies of the Government as he may designate, and without regard to such provisions of law regarding the expenditure of Government funds or the compensation and employment of persons in the Government service as he may specify, to provide in his discretion for emergencies affecting the national interest, security, or defense which may arise at home or abroad during the current fiscal year, $1,000,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for allocation to finance a function or project for which function or project a budget estimate of appropriation was transmitted pursuant to law during the Eighty-fifth Congress, and such appropriation denied after consideration thereof by the Senate or House of Representatives or by the Committee on Appropriations of either body.

AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

Salaries and Expenses

For necessary expenses, as authorized by the Act of June 26, 1946 (36 U. S. C. 121, 123–132, 138), as amended by the Act of July 25, 1956 (70 Stat. 640); including the acquisition of land or interest in land in foreign countries; purchase and repair of uniforms for caretakers of national cemeteries and monuments outside of the United States and its Territories and possessions; not to exceed $65,000 for expenses of travel; rent of office and garage space in foreign countries; purchase (one for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; and insurance of official motor vehicles in foreign countries when required by law of such countries; $1,250,000: *Provided,* That where station allowance has been authorized by the Department of the Army for officers of the Army serving the Army at certain foreign stations, the same allowance shall be authorized for officers of the Armed Forces assigned to the Commission while serving at the same foreign stations, and this appropriation is hereby made available for the payment of such allowance: *Provided further,* That when traveling on business of the Commission, officers of the Armed Forces serving as members or as secretary of the Commission may be reimbursed for expenses as provided for civilian members of the Commission: *Provided further,*

That the Commission shall reimburse other Government agencies, including the Armed Forces, for salary, pay, and allowances of personnel assigned to it.

CONSTRUCTION OF MEMORIALS AND CEMETERIES

For expenses necessary for the permanent design and construction of memorials and cemeteries in foreign countries as authorized by the Act of June 26, 1946 (36 U. S. C. 121, 123–132, 138b), as amended by the Act of July 25, 1956 (70 Stat. 640), and the Act of August 5, 1947 (50 U. S. C. App. 1819), including not to exceed $15,000 for expenses of travel, $1,250,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided,* That the Commission shall reimburse other Government agencies, including the Armed Forces, for salary, pay, and allowances of personnel assigned to it.

CORREGIDOR BATAAN MEMORIAL COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Act of August 5, 1953, as amended (67 Stat. 366 and 69 Stat. 589), $44,000.

FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary to carry on the activities of the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission, including service as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946

(5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed $50 per diem for individuals; expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation; not to exceed $15,000 for expenses of travel; advances or reimbursements to other Government agencies for use of their facilities and services in carrying out the functions of the commission; hire of motor vehicles for field use only; and employment of aliens; $835,000, of which $265,000 shall be derived only from the war claims fund created by section 13 (a) of the War Claims Act of 1948 (Public Law 896, approved July 3, 1948) and not to be available for obligation after June 30, 1958.

SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES CONTROL BOARD

Salaries and Expenses

For necessary expenses of the Subversive Activities Control Board, including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), not to exceed $20,000 for expenses of travel, and not to exceed $500 for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals, $375,000.

TITLE II—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Departments, Agencies, and Corporations

Sec. 201. Unless otherwise specifically provided, the maximum amount allowable during the current fiscal year, in accordance with section 16 of the Act of August 2, 1946

(5 U. S. C. 78), for the purchase of any passenger motor vehicle (exclusive of buses and ambulances), is hereby fixed at $1,500 except station wagons for which the maximum shall be $1,950.

SEC. 202. Unless otherwise specified and during the current fiscal year, no part of any appropriation contained in this or any other Act shall be used to pay the compensation of any officer or employee of the Government of the United States (including any agency the majority of the stock of which is owned by the Government of the United States) whose post of duty is in continental United States unless such person (1) is a citizen of the United States, (2) is a person in the service of the United States on the date of enactment of this Act who, being eligible for citizenship, had filed a declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States prior to such date, (3) is a person who owes allegiance to the United States, or (4) is an alien from the Baltic countries lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence: *Provided,* That for the purpose of this section, an affidavit signed by any such person shall be considered prima facie evidence that the requirements of this section with respect to his status have been complied with: *Provided further,* That any person making a false affidavit shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than $4,000 or imprisoned

for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further,* That the above penal clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law: *Provided further,* That any payment made to any officer or employee contrary to the provisions of this section shall be recoverable in action by the Federal Government. This section shall not apply to citizens of the Republic of the Philippines or to nationals of those countries allied with the United States in the current defense effort, or to temporary employment of translators, or to temporary employment in the field service (not to exceed sixty days) as a result of emergencies.

SEC. 203. Appropriations of the executive departments and independent establishments for the current fiscal year, available for expenses of travel or for the expenses of the activity concerned, are hereby made available for living quarters allowances in accordance with the Act of June 26, 1930 (5 U. S. C. 118a), and regulations prescribed thereunder, and cost-of-living allowances similar to those allowed under section 901 (2) of the Foreign Service Act of 1946, in accordance with and to the extent prescribed by regulations of the President, for all civilian officers and employees of the Government permanently stationed in foreign countries: *Provided,* That the availability of appropriations made to the Department of State for carrying out the provisions

of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 shall not be affected hereby.

SEC. 204. No part of any appropriation for the current fiscal year contained in this or any other Act shall be paid to any person for the filling of any position for which he or she has been nominated after the Senate has voted not to approve the nomination of said person.

SEC. 205. No part of any appropriation contained in this or any other Act for the current fiscal year shall be used to pay in excess of $4 per volume for the current and future volumes of the United States Code Annotated, and such volumes shall be purchased on condition and with the understanding that latest published cumulative annual pocket parts issued prior to the date of purchase shall be furnished free of charge, or in excess of $4.25 per volume for the current or future volumes of the Lifetime Federal Digest.

SEC. 206. Funds made available by this or any other Act for administrative expenses in the current fiscal year of the corporations and agencies subject to the Government Corporation Control Act, as amended (31 U. S. C. 841), shall be available, in addition to objects for which such funds are otherwise available, for rent in the District of Columbia; services in accordance with section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a): and the objects specified under this head, all the provisions of which shall be applicable to

the expenditure of such funds unless otherwise specified in the Act by which they are made available: *Provided,* That in the event any functions budgeted as administrative expenses are subsequently transferred to or paid from other funds, the limitations on administrative expenses shall be correspondingly reduced.

SEC. 207. No part of any funds of or available to any wholly owned Government corporation shall be used for the purchase or construction, or in making loans for the purchase or construction of any office building, without specific authority in law therefor, primarily for occupancy by any department or agency of the United States Government or by any corporation owned by the United States Government.

SEC. 208. During the current fiscal year, the provisions of Bureau of the Budget Circular A–45, dated June 3, 1952, shall be controlling over the activities of all departments, agencies, and corporations of the Government: *Provided,* That said circular may be amended or changed during such year by the Director of the Budget with the approval of the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives: *Provided further,* That the Bureau of the Budget shall make a report to Congress not later than January 31, 1958, of the operations of this order upon all departments, agencies, and corporations of the Government: *Provided further,* That, notwithstanding the pro-

visions of any other law, no officer or employee shall be required to occupy any Government-owned quarters unless the head of the agency concerned shall determine that necessary service cannot be rendered or property of the United States cannot be adequately protected otherwise.

SEC. 209. Pursuant to section 1415 of the Act of July 15, 1952 (66 Stat. 662), foreign credits (including currencies) owed to or owned by the United States may be used by Federal agencies for any purpose for which appropriations are made for the current fiscal year (including the carrying out of Acts requiring or authorizing the use of such credits) and for liquidation of obligations legally incurred against such credits prior to July 1, 1953, only when reimbursement therefor is made to the Treasury from applicable appropriations of the agency concerned: *Provided,* That such credits received as exchange allowances or proceeds of sales of personal property may be used in whole or part payment for acquisition of similar items, to the extent and in the manner authorized by law, without reimbursement to the Treasury: *Provided further,* That nothing in section 1415 of the Act of July 15, 1952, or in this section shall be construed to prevent the making of new or the carrying out of existing contracts, agreements, or executive agreements for periods in excess of one year, in any case where such contracts, agreements, or executive

agreements for periods in excess of one year were permitted prior to the enactment of this Act under section 32 (b) (2) of the Surplus Property Act of 1944, as amended (50 U. S. C. App. 1641 (b) (2)), and the performance of all such contracts, agreements, or executive agreements shall be subject to the availability of appropriations for the purchase of credits as provided by law.

SEC. 210. Hereafter, any appropriation required to be apportioned pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, may be apportioned on a basis indicating the need for a supplemental or deficiency estimate of appropriation to the extent necessary to permit payment of such pay increases as may be granted those employees (commonly known as wage-board employees) whose compensation is fixed and adjusted from time to time in accordance with prevailing rates (5 U. S. C. 1082 (7)).

SEC. 211. This Act may be cited as the "General Government Matters Appropriation Act, 1958".

Passed the House of Representatives March 13, 1957.

Attest: RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

85TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 5788

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Executive Office of the President and sundry general Government agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes.

MARCH 14, 1957

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

H. R. 3788

AN ACT

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued May 23, 1957
For actions of May 22, 1957
85th-1st, No. 86

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HIGHLIGHTS: House sent third supplemental appropriation bill to conference. House subcommittee ordered reported bill to modify relation of supports on burley and Virginia tobacco. House passed legislative appropriation bill. Sen. Capehart inserted Secretary's Cincinnati speech. Senate passed General Government Matters appropriation bill.

HOUSE

1. APPROPRIATIONS. Conferees were appointed on H.R. 7221, the third supplemental appropriation bill for 1957. Senate conferees were appointed May 20. p. 6625

Conferees were appointed on H.R. 6871, the State-Justice appropriation bill for 1958. Senate conferees were appointed May 15. p. 6654

Passed, 278 to 93, with amendment, H.R. 7599, the legislative appropriation bill for 1958. pp. 6623-25 The bill includes funds for the Government Printing Office and the Library of Congress. Following are excerpts from the committee report:

Botanic Garden. "The Committee has not included the budget item of $587,000 for relocating greenhouses of the Botanic Garden from their present location here on Capitol Hill to the Poplar Point nursery adjacent to the South Capitol Street bridge. The estimate was submitted in pursuance of Public Law 1005 of the 84th Congress. The present greenhouses are about 75 years old and are in an extremely poor state of disrepair despite alterations, repairs, and remodeling over the years. Something probably should be done about them but the Committee is not convinced that the most desirable solution is to erect new greenhouses at the Poplar Point nursery. The general character of the National Arboretum under the Department of Agriculture, located here in the District of Columbia, is somewhat akin to the basic purposes served by these greenhouses. It is the suggestion of the Committee that the possibility of locating necessary greenhouses at the National Arboretum to replace the present dilapidated structures be fully explored. It is possible that this would be practicable and desirable, as well as economical, since it would concentrate in one place two activities somewhat related in basic character."

Congressional printing. "The result is that neither the Printing Office nor the Committee can adequately judge financial requirements in advance. For this reason, the Committee has adopted language providing that if requirements in a given fiscal year exceed the amount appropriated, the difference, can, if necessary, be charged against the subsequent year's appropriation. This will permit orderly financing arrangements pending opportunity of the Public Printer to present the full facts in the situation to the Committee."

2. TOBACCO. A subcommittee of the Agriculture Committee ordered reported to the full Committee H.R. 7259, to modify the relation of price supports on burley and Virginia tobaccos. p. D446

3. RECLAMATION. Rep. Dixon spoke in favor of the Colo. River storage project, and commended the Governors of Colo., Utah, Wyo., and N. Mex. for their statements before the Appropriations Committee in favor of the project. pp. 6657-58

Received from the Interior Department two reports certifying that an adequate soil survey has been made of lands in the Ainsworth unit, Sand Hills division, and the Farwell unit, Middle Loup division, of the Mo. River Basin project, Nebr., and that the lands to be irrigated are susceptible to irrigated crop production. p. 6673

4. ATOMIC RADIATION. Rep. Holifield announced that a special subcommittee of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy will hold public hearings May 27 through June 12 on the problem of radioactive fallout from nuclear weapons explosions, including the effects of fallout on human beings, livestock, and agriculture, and inserted a list of the names of witnesses and a statement for the guidance of those presenting testimony. pp. 6659-64

5. ELECTRIFICATION. Rep. Evins defended TVA against criticism of a representative of the Chamber of Commerce who testified in favor of liquidating the agency. pp. 6668-74

6. EXPORT CONTROL. Both Houses received from the Commerce Department a quarterly report on export control, pursuant to the Export Control Act. pp. 6678, 6553

7. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Several Reps. discussed the support, and lack of support in Congress of the two political parties for the President's legislative program. pp. 6664-68, 6674-77

SENATE

8. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed as reported H.R. 5788, the General Government matters appropriation bill for 1958, which had been reported with amendments earlier in the day (S. Rept. 371). One of the amendments provides that the cost of special features or equipment required for vehicles used in investigative, law enforcement, or intelligence duties shall not be subject to the cost limit for such vehicles. (For additional items of interest to this Department, see Digest 43.) Senate conferees were appointed. pp. 6556, 6609, 6615-17

Agreed to allow the Appropriations Committee to report appropriation bills, for the remainder of this session, during the adjournments or recesses of the Senate. p. 6563

9. HOUSING. Passed as reported H.R. 6659, the proposed Housing Act of 1957. The bill includes a provision for research on farm housing.

85TH CONGRESS } SENATE { REPORT
1st Session } { No. 371

GENERAL GOVERNMENT MATTERS APPROPRIATION BILL, 1958

May 22, 1957—Ordered to be printed

Mr. MAGNUSON, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 5788]

The Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 5788) making appropriations for the Executive Office of the President and sundry general Government agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes, report the same to the Senate with various amendments and present herewith information relative to the changes made.

Amount of bill as passed House	$16,021,370
Amount of decrease by Senate (net)	11,000
Amount of bill as reported to Senate	16,010,370
Amount of appropriations, 1957	16,007,475
Amount of regular and supplemental estimates, 1958	20,921,870
The bill as reported to the Senate:	
Under the estimates for 1958	4,911,500
Over the appropriations for 1957	2,895

Summary

The bill provides a total of $16,010,370, which is $4,911,500 or 23.4 percent under the estimates for 1958, $2,895 over the appropriations for 1957, and a decrease of $11,000 under the House bill.

Executive Office of the President

special projects

The committee recommends a reduction of $125,000 from the budget estimate and House allowance, to provide a total of $1,375,000 for the fund for "Special projects," from which staff assistance is furnished on special problems affecting more than 1 agency of the Government organization.

National Security Council

The Senate Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, as of May 15, 1957, reported S. 1884, to amend the Classification Act to authorize the National Security Council to place 2 additional positions in grade 18, 1 additional position in grade 17, and 2 additional positions in grade 16. These positions are being transferred from the Central Intelligence Agency to the National Security Council in connection with the placing of the staff of the Operations Coordinating Board within the structure of the Council under Executive Order 10700 of February 25, 1957.

These are the identical supergrades for which a proviso was included in the appropriation bill, as estimated. In view of the legislative situation stated above, the committee recommends that the proviso be deleted from the appropriation bill.

Office of Defense Mobilization

The committee recommends an increase of $114,000, to provide a total appropriation of $2,214,000, which is $166,000 below the budget estimate. The amount of the increase is equivalent to the mandatory payment to the civil service retirement fund, and will allow the agency to operate at a level slightly reduced from 1957.

The committee also recommends an increase of $32,000, to provide a total of $182,000 in the amount available for the Interdepartmental Radio Advisory Committee, which is a reduction of $5,000 from the budget estimate.

Emergency Fund for the President, National Defense

The committee recommends the addition of language to make available the unobligated balance on June 30, 1957, as well as the $1,000,000 of new appropriation allowed by the House, which is $4,000,000 below the budget estimate. Since very little of last year's appropriation has been used, the committee believes it is expedient to make these additional funds available, in order to more adequately provide for unforeseen problems that may arise.

Foreign Claims Settlement Commission

An addition of $3,500 is recommended in the limitation on the amount available for expenses of travel, to provide the estimate of $18,500 for that purpose.

Subversive Activities Control Board

An addition of $10,000 is recommended in the limitation on the amount available for expenses of travel, to provide a total of $30,000 for that purpose.

General Provisions

The committee recommends the addition of the following proviso to section 201, which fixes the maximum amount allowable for the purchase of passenger motor vehicles:

> *: Provided, That the cost of any special feature or equipment required for the use of the vehicle in carrying out investigative, law enforcement, or intelligence duties shall be in addition thereto*

The committee is advised that a recent decision of the Comptroller General has questioned some of the items of special equipment, acquired mainly for security agencies such as the FBI and the Secret Service, which had previously been furnished under a 1938 decision which held that certain special equipment required by law-enforcement agencies would not be considered against the purchase limitation. It is believed that the committee's recommendation will clarify the matter for all concerned.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1957, AND ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN BILL FOR 1958

Agency and item	Appropriations, 1957	Estimates, 1958	Recommended in House bill for 1958	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (−), Senate bill compared with—		
					Appropriations, 1957	Estimates, 1958	House bill
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT							
Compensation of the President	$150,000	$150,000	$150,000	$150,000			
The White House Office	1,875,000	2,051,970	2,051,970	2,051,970	+$176,970		
Special projects	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,375,000	−125,000	−$125,000	−$125,000
Executive Mansion and Grounds	383,775	400,400	400,400	400,400	+16,625		
Bureau of the Budget	[1] 3,935,000	4,400,000	4,205,000	4,205,000	+270,000	−195,000	
Council of Economic Advisers	365,700	398,000	375,000	375,000	+9,300	−23,000	
National Security Council	248,000	710,000	700,000	700,000	+452,000	−10,000	
Office of Defense Mobilization	2,200,000	2,380,000	2,100,000	2,214,000	+14,000	−166,000	+114,000
President's Advisory Committee on Government Organization	57,500	57,500	50,000	50,000	−7,500	−7,500	
Total, Executive Office of the President	10,714,975	12,047,870	11,532,370	11,521,370	+806,395	−526,500	−11,000
FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT							
Emergency fund for the President, National defense	1,000,000	5,000,000	1,000,000	[2] 1,000,000		−4,000,000	
Expenses of management improvement	400,000				−400,000		
Total, funds appropriated to the President	1,400,000	5,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	−400,000	−4,000,000	
AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION							
Salaries and expenses	1,140,000	1,300,000	1,250,000	1,250,000	+110,000	−50,000	
Construction of memorials and cemeteries	1,050,000	1,500,000	1,250,000	1,250,000	+200,000	−250,000	
Total, American Battle Monuments Commission	2,190,000	2,800,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	+310,000	−300,000	

COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT SECURITY							
Salaries and expenses	[3] 632,500				−632,500		
CORREGIDOR BATAAN MEMORIAL COMMISSION							
Salaries and expenses	([4])	44,000	44,000	44,000	+44,000		
FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION							
Salaries and expenses	[5] 700,000	[6] 635,000	[6] 570,000	[6] 570,000	−130,000	−65,000	
PRESIDENT'S ADVISORY COMMISSION ON PRESIDENTIAL OFFICE SPACE							
Salaries and expenses	[7] 20,000				−20,000		
SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES CONTROL BOARD							
Salaries and expenses	350,000	395,000	375,000	375,000	+25,000	−20,000	
Total	16,007,475	20,921,870	16,021,370	16,010,370	+2,895	−4,911,500	−11,000

[1] Includes $385,000 in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1957.
[2] Together with unobligated balance on June 30, 1957.
[3] Third Supplemental, 1957, makes unobligated balance available until Sept. 28, 1957.
[4] Appropriation of $56,000 in the Second Supplemental, 1956, made available through June 30, 1957.
[5] Plus $100,000 from war claims fund.
[6] Plus $265,000 from war claims fund.
[7] Contained in Second Supplemental, 1957.

85TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 5788

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 22, 1957

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the Senate numbered

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Executive Office of the President and sundry general Government agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Executive Office of the President and sundry general Government agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, namely:

TITLE I

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Compensation of the President

For compensation of the President, including an expense allowance at the rate of $50,000 per annum as authorized by the Act of January 19, 1949 (3 U. S. C. 102), $150,000.

The White House Office

salaries and expenses

For expenses necessary for The White House Office, including not to exceed $215,000 for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at such per diem rates for individuals as the President may specify, and other personal services without regard to the provisions of law regulating the employment and compensation of persons in the Government service; expenses of attendance at meetings; newspapers, periodicals, teletype news service, and travel and official entertainment expenses of the President, to be accounted for solely on his certificate; $2,051,970.

Special Projects

For expenses necessary to provide staff assistance for the President in connection with special projects, to be expended in his discretion and without regard to such provisions of law regarding the expenditure of Government funds

or the compensation and employment of persons in the Government service as he may specify, (1)~~$1,500,000~~ *$1,375,000*: *Provided,* That not to exceed 10 per centum of this appropriation may be used to reimburse the appropriations for "Salaries and expenses", The White House Office, for administrative services.

EXECUTIVE MANSION AND GROUNDS

For the care, maintenance, repair and alteration, refurnishing, improvement, heating and lighting, including electric power and fixtures, of the Executive Mansion and the Executive Mansion grounds and traveling expenses, to be expended as the President may determine, notwithstanding the provisions of this or any other Act, $400,400.

BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the Bureau of the Budget, including newspapers and periodicals (not exceeding $400); teletype news service (not exceeding $900); not to exceed $110,000 for expenses of travel; expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation, and not to exceed $20,000 for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed $50 per diem for individuals, $4,205,000.

COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Council in carrying out its functions under the Employment Act of 1946 (15 U. S. C. 1021), including newspapers and periodicals (not exceeding $400); not exceeding $15,000 for expenses of travel; expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation; and press clippings (not exceeding $300); $375,000.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the National Security Council, including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not in excess of $50 per diem for individuals; acceptance and utilization of voluntary and uncompensated services; and expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with work related to the activity of the Council; $700,000 (2): ~~*Provided,* That, in accordance with section 505 of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, but without regard to the numerical limitations contained therein, the National Security Council is hereafter authorized to place two additional positions in grade GS–18, one additional position in grade GS–17, and two additional positions in grade GS–16 of the general schedule established by said Act~~.

OFFICE OF DEFENSE MOBILIZATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the Office of Defense Mobilization, including newspapers and periodicals (not exceeding $500); hire of passenger motor vehicles; reimbursement of the General Services Administration for security guard service; and expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation; (3) ~~$2,100,000~~ *$2,214,000*, of which (4) ~~$150,000~~ *$182,000* shall be available for the Interdepartmental Radio Advisory Committee: *Provided*, That contracts for not to exceed eight persons under this appropriation for temporary or intermittent services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), may be renewed annually.

PRESIDENT'S ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION

For necessary expenses of the President's Advisory Committee on Government Organization, established by Executive Order 10432 of January 24, 1953, including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed $50 per diem for individuals; expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of the Committee; and actual transportation expenses and an allowance of not to exceed $15 per diem in lieu of subsistence while away from their homes or

regular places of business, for members of the Committee and other persons serving without compensation; $50,000.

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

Emergency Fund for the President, National Defense

For expenses necessary to enable the President, through such officers or agencies of the Government as he may designate, and without regard to such provisions of law regarding the expenditure of Government funds or the compensation and employment of persons in the Government service as he may specify, to provide in his discretion for emergencies affecting the national interest, security, or defense which may arise at home or abroad during the current fiscal year, $1,000,000 **(5)**, *together with the unobligated balance on June 30, 1957, of the appropriation granted under this head for the fiscal year 1957*: *Provided,* That no part of this appropriation shall be available for allocation to finance a function or project for which function or project a budget estimate of appropriation was transmitted pursuant to law during the Eighty-fifth Congress, and such appropriation denied after consideration thereof by the Senate or House of Representatives or by the Committee on Appropriations of either body.

AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

Salaries and Expenses

For necessary expenses, as authorized by the Act of June 26, 1946 (36 U. S. C. 121, 123–132, 138), as amended by the Act of July 25, 1956 (70 Stat. 640), including the acquisition of land or interest in land in foreign countries; purchase and repair of uniforms for caretakers of national cemeteries and monuments outside of the United States and its Territories and possessions; not to exceed $65,000 for expenses of travel; rent of office and garage space in foreign countries; purchase (one for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; and insurance of official motor vehicles in foreign countries when required by law of such countries; $1,250,000: *Provided,* That where station allowance has been authorized by the Department of the Army for officers of the Army serving the Army at certain foreign stations, the same allowance shall be authorized for officers of the Armed Forces assigned to the Commission while serving at the same foreign stations, and this appropriation is hereby made available for the payment of such allowance: *Provided further,* That when traveling on business of the Commission, officers of the Armed Forces serving as members or as secretary of the Commission may be reimbursed for expenses as provided for civilian members of the Commission: *Provided further,*

That the Commission shall reimburse other Government agencies, including the Armed Forces, for salary, pay, and allowances of personnel assigned to it.

CONSTRUCTION OF MEMORIALS AND CEMETERIES

For expenses necessary for the permanent design and construction of memorials and cemeteries in foreign countries as authorized by the Act of June 26, 1946 (36 U. S. C. 121, 123–132, 138b), as amended by the Act of July 25, 1956 (70 Stat. 640), and the Act of August 5, 1947 (50 U. S. C. App. 1819), including not to exceed $15,000 for expenses of travel, $1,250,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided,* That the Commission shall reimburse other Government agencies, including the Armed Forces, for salary, pay, and allowances of personnel assigned to it.

CORREGIDOR BATAAN MEMORIAL COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Act of August 5, 1953, as amended (67 Stat. 366 and 69 Stat. 589), $44,000.

FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary to carry on the activities of the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission, including service as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946

(5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed $50 per diem for individuals; expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation; not to exceed (6)~~$15,000~~ *$18,500* for expenses of travel; advances or reimbursements to other Government agencies for use of their facilities and services in carrying out the functions of the commission; hire of motor vehicles for field use only; and employment of aliens; $835,000, of which $265,000 shall be derived only from the war claims fund created by section 13 (a) of the War Claims Act of 1948 (Public Law 896, approved July 3, 1948) and not to be available for obligation after June 30, 1958.

SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES CONTROL BOARD

Salaries and Expenses

For necessary expenses of the Subversive Activities Control Board, including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), not to exceed (7)~~$20,000~~ *$30,000* for expenses of travel, and not to exceed $500 for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals, $375,000.

TITLE II—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Departments, Agencies, and Corporations

Sec. 201. Unless otherwise specifically provided, the maximum amount allowable during the current fiscal year, in accordance with section 16 of the Act of August 2, 1946

(5 U. S. C. 78), for the purchase of any passenger motor vehicle (exclusive of buses and ambulances), is hereby fixed at $1,500 except station wagons for which the maximum shall be $1,950(8): *Provided, That the cost of any special feature or equipment required for the use of the vehicle in carrying out investigative, law enforcement, or intelligence duties shall be in addition thereto.*

SEC. 202. Unless otherwise specified and during the current fiscal year, no part of any appropriation contained in this or any other Act shall be used to pay the compensation of any officer or employee of the Government of the United States (including any agency the majority of the stock of which is owned by the Government of the United States) whose post of duty is in continental United States unless such person (1) is a citizen of the United States, (2) is a person in the service of the United States on the date of enactment of this Act who, being eligible for citizenship, had filed a declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States prior to such date, (3) is a person who owes allegiance to the United States, or (4) is an alien from the Baltic countries lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence: *Provided,* That for the purpose of this section, an affidavit signed by any such person shall be considered prima facie evidence that the requirements of this section with respect to his status have been

complied with: *Provided further,* That any person making a false affidavit shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than $4,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further,* That the above penal clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law: *Provided further,* That any payment made to any officer or employee contrary to the provisions of this section shall be recoverable in action by the Federal Government. This section shall not apply to citizens of the Republic of the Philippines or to nationals of those countries allied with the United States in the current defense effort, or to temporary employment of translators, or to temporary employment in the field service (not to exceed sixty days) as a result of emergencies.

SEC. 203. Appropriations of the executive departments and independent establishments for the current fiscal year, available for expenses of travel or for the expenses of the activity concerned, are hereby made available for living quarters allowances in accordance with the Act of June 26, 1930 (5 U. S. C. 118a), and regulations prescribed thereunder, and cost-of-living allowances similar to those allowed under section 901 (2) of the Foreign Service Act of 1946, in accordance with and to the extent prescribed by regulations of the President, for all civilian officers and employees

of the Government permanently stationed in foreign countries: *Provided,* That the availability of appropriations made to the Department of State for carrying out the provisions of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 shall not be affected hereby.

SEC. 204. No part of any appropriation for the current fiscal year contained in this or any other Act shall be paid to any person for the filling of any position for which he or she has been nominated after the Senate has voted not to approve the nomination of said person.

SEC. 205. No part of any appropriation contained in this or any other Act for the current fiscal year shall be used to pay in excess of $4 per volume for the current and future volumes of the United States Code Annotated, and such volumes shall be purchased on condition and with the understanding that latest published cumulative annual pocket parts issued prior to the date of purchase shall be furnished free of charge, or in excess of $4.25 per volume for the current or future volumes of the Lifetime Federal Digest.

SEC. 206. Funds made available by this or any other Act for administrative expenses in the current fiscal year of the corporations and agencies subject to the Government Corporation Control Act, as amended (31 U. S. C. 841), shall be available, in addition to objects for which such funds are otherwise available, for rent in the District of Columbia;

services in accordance with section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); and the objects specified under this head, all the provisions of which shall be applicable to the expenditure of such funds unless otherwise specified in the Act by which they are made available: *Provided,* That in the event any functions budgeted as administrative expenses are subsequently transferred to or paid from other funds, the limitations on administrative expenses shall be correspondingly reduced.

SEC. 207. No part of any funds of or available to any wholly owned Government corporation shall be used for the purchase or construction, or in making loans for the purchase or construction of any office building, without specific authority in law therefor, primarily for occupancy by any department or agency of the United States Government or by any corporation owned by the United States Government.

SEC. 208. During the current fiscal year, the provisions of Bureau of the Budget Circular A–45, dated June 3, 1952, shall be controlling over the activities of all departments, agencies, and corporations of the Government: *Provided,* That said circular may be amended or changed during such year by the Director of the Budget with the approval of the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives: *Provided further,* That the Bureau of the Budget shall make a report to Congress not later than

January 31, 1958, of the operations of this order upon all departments, agencies, and corporations of the Government: *Provided further*, That, notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, no officer or employee shall be required to occupy any Government-owned quarters unless the head of the agency concerned shall determine that necessary service cannot be rendered or property of the United States cannot be adequately protected otherwise.

SEC. 209. Pursuant to section 1415 of the Act of July 15, 1952 (66 Stat. 662), foreign credits (including currencies) owed to or owned by the United States may be used by Federal agencies for any purpose for which appropriations are made for the current fiscal year (including the carrying out of Acts requiring or authorizing the use of such credits) and for liquidation of obligations legally incurred against such credits prior to July 1, 1953, only when reimbursement therefor is made to the Treasury from applicable appropriations of the agency concerned: *Provided*, That such credits received as exchange allowances or proceeds of sales of personal property may be used in whole or part payment for acquisition of similar items, to the extent and in the manner authorized by law, without reimbursement to the Treasury: *Provided further*, That nothing in section 1415 of the Act of July 15, 1952, or in this section shall be construed to prevent the making of

new or the carrying out of existing contracts, agreements, or executive agreements for periods in excess of one year, in any case where such contracts, agreements, or executive agreements for periods in excess of one year were permitted prior to the enactment of this Act under section 32 (b) (2) of the Surplus Property Act of 1944, as amended (50 U. S. C. App. 1641 (b) (2)), and the performance of all such contracts, agreements, or executive agreements shall be subject to the availability of appropriations for the purchase of credits as provided by law.

SEC. 210. Hereafter, any appropriation required to be apportioned pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, may be apportioned on a basis indicating the need for a supplemental or deficiency estimate of appropriation to the extent necessary to permit payment of such pay increases as may be granted those employees (commonly known as wage-board employees) whose compensation is fixed and adjusted from time to time in accordance with prevailing rates (5 U. S. C. 1082 (7)).

SEC. 211. This Act may be cited as the "General Government Matters Appropriation Act, 1958".

Passed the House of Representatives March 13, 1957.

Attest: RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

Passed the Senate with amendments May 22, 1957.

Attest: FELTON M. JOHNSTON,

Secretary.

85TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 5788

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Executive Office of the President and sundry general Government agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 22, 1957

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the Senate numbered

(The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin, identical with the foregoing, which was referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.)

RESOLUTION OF WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE ON LIFE AND SERVICES OF HON. JOSEPH R. McCARTHY

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, this morning I received from Lawrence R. Larsen, chief clerk of the Senate of the State of Wisconsin, the text of Senate Joint Resolution 84, which was recently adopted by the Wisconsin State Legislature.

This joint resolution expresses the condolences of the assembled legislators of Wisconsin to the family and friends of my late colleague, the late junior Senator from Wisconsin, Mr. McCarthy.

The joint resolution sets forth facts in the career of my colleague.

I know this joint resolution will be of interest to my associates, and I ask that it be printed at this point in the body of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the joint resolution was ordered to lie on the table, and, under the rule, to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Senate Joint Resolution 84

A joint resolution relating to the life and public service of Senator Joseph R. McCarthy

The citizens of Wisconsin are shocked and grieved to learn of the untimely passing of Senator Joseph R. McCarthy at Bethesda Naval Hospital in Maryland on May 2, 1957. Few people sensed the seriousness of the Senator's last illness.

Senator McCarthy was born November 14, 1908, at Grand Chute, Wis. He received his early education in the Underhill Elementary School of his home community, the name of which school was recently changed to McCarthy School in honor of the Senator. While an elementary school student he conducted a poultry business on the farm of his father, Timothy. This farm the Senator recently purchased. In 1929 he enrolled in the Manawa High School where he completed the prescribed 4-year course in a single year, graduating in 1930. In addition to his high school work, he owned and managed a country grocery store. In 1930 after his graduation he started a similar store in Shiocton.

In the fall of 1930 he enrolled in the engineering school at Marquette University, but 2 years later he transferred to the law department, and in 1935 completed the prescribed 6-year course in 5 years. While attending Marquette he was completely self-sufficient, paying his own way by working as a boxing coach and operating a filling station at night. Six hours after his graduation from Marquette he had opened a law office in Waupaca.

In 1936 he become associated with the law office of Michael Eberlein, a prominent Shawano attorney, which association lasted about 3 years.

Senator McCarthy's political career which was to occupy the rest of his life began in 1936 when he became president of the 7th district Young Democratic Club and ran unsucessfully for the office of district attorney in Shawano county.

In 1939 the Senator entered the race for circuit judge of the 10th circuit and won a 3-cornered race. In 1945 he was reelected to the bench without opposition.

Meanwhile, early in 1942, he received a commission in the Marine Corps and served in the Pacific theater until December 1944 when he returned to the political arena. During his tour of duty he was granted leave of absence to run against the incumbent Senator, ALEXANDER WILEY in the Republican primary of 1944, but he was defeated.

Following his military career he began his campaign for the Senate seat of Robert M. La Follette whom he defeated in the primary of 1946 by a very close margin. The Senator's campaign which occupied more than a year was considered one of the best organized campaigns seen in this State. The Senator then went on to win the general election. He was reelected in 1952. His self-confidence in challenging the younger La Follette, one of the Nation's most capable legislators, was an early indication of McCarthy's aggressive conduct in a turbulent career in the years to come.

The Senator's career mounted after 1950 when he came to grips with the issue of communism. History will record him as one of the most aggressive and courageous fighters against communism among the members of the United States Senate and the man who strove to awaken the public to the dangers and immediacy of communism in our Government. Because of his continuous and courageous fight agains the threat of communism, he became the most controversial United States Senator of the century. During the peak of his career his name was before the public daily and the people followed every move he made avidly. A man of firm convictions, he had strong friends and equally firm opponents. Many who disagreed with his methods admired his devotion to the cause he espoused, and his courage of conviction. As a result of his activity he was awarded many citations from civic and patriotic organizations.

Senator McCarthy is survived by his wife, Jean, a daughter, Tierney Elizabeth, three brothers, Stephen and Howard of Appleton and William of Chicago, and two sisters, Mrs. Olive Kornely and Mrs. Anna Mae Long of Appleton.

In view of the high office to which the people of Wisconsin twice elected Senator Joseph R. McCarthy and the devotion to his country for which he did in fact lay down his life; be it

Resolved by the senate (the assembly concurring), That the legislature express its deep sorrow at the untimely passing of the Senator and express to his wife and other survivors their most heartfelt condolences for their loss; and be it further

Resolved, That this resolution be spread upon the journal and that copies be sent to each of the immediate surviving family, to the Secretary of the United States Senate, to Senator ALEXANDER P. WILEY and Congressman JOHN W. BYRNES.

ROBERT G. MAROTZ,
Speaker of the Assembly.
ARTHUR L. MAY,
Chief Clerk of the Assembly.
W. P. KNOWLES,
President of the Senate.
LAWRENCE R. LARSEN,
Chief Clerk of the Senate.

COMPENSATION OF POSTAL EMPLOYEES—STATEMENT

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, one of the most vital pieces of legislation currently pending in Congress is S. 27, the postal employees salary bill. As a cosponsor of this proposed legislation, I have been in close touch with interested groups in Minnesota, including the National Federation of Post Office Clerks Local No. 125, under the splendid leadership of Patrick J. Nilan.

I have recently received from local 125 a statement in support of S. 27. I ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the RECORD, and appropriately referred.

There being no objection, the statement was referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF
POST OFFICE CLERKS,
LOCAL NO. 125,
Minneapolis, Minn., May 13, 1957.

To Our Friends in the United States Congress:

We have taken the liberty to make a few brief statements as to the reason the post office clerks are now asking for a salary increase and hope you will find time to help us in securing the salary bills now before the committees in Congress.

Postal employees have a right to a wage that is at least fairly comparable to wages paid in private industry for people of equal skill, intelligence and training, and to conditions which the Federal Government itself requires private industry to establish and maintain for its employees. That is the core of our requests, it is the basis for the bills that have been introduced in the Congress, and it is the objective for which we strive. The salary bills are H. R. 2474 in the House and S. 27 in the Senate.

In the last 6 years, we have received one small salary raise and that came with the reclassification bill with biweekly pay periods, showing no increase in the paycheck. Our people in the postal system are required, by necessity, to work part-time jobs, have our wives work, our children are forced out of schools and colleges, all in order to provide our families with a bare minimum existence, which is not possible now with our present paychecks. The salary legislation now before Congress would recognize the inadequate salaries paid all post office employees within the service. Dollar-wise, post office clerks in 1939 were the highest paid among 33 groups included in a survey from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, United States Department of Labor, Earnings and Hours Series. Today, in 1957, they rank 22d among this same group and only 11 of those included in the survey have a smaller gross weekly wage. The 33 groups referred to in this survey are a representative cross section of the working population and does not include the building trades, whose work is regarded as seasonal.

Postal workers have fallen far behind during the last 8 years in salary adjustments and now get from $1,000 to $2,000 less a year for work requiring similar skills. During the last 3 years post office personnel has been increased by only 3 percent, while the volume of work has increased 11 percent in the same period.

Recruitment of personnel has also become a major problem due to the inadequate salaries. The new man, or sub as he is referred to, comes into the post office with high regard to the caliber of position he has, and, for a while, working 11, 12 or more hours a day, earns a decent wage. However, upon being promoted from a sub to a regular clerk or carrier he no longer can work the unlimited hours as before, and he now takes a salary drop, enough to make him leave the service after he has just about become a qualified clerk or carrier. His basic salary upon becoming a regular employee is $3,660 per year, which leaves him $120 every 2 weeks for a family of 3 after deductions, not including any State taxes or bond deductions. The great turnover of postal people results from the low salary paid when a man or woman gets the regular status. Now, in many offices, it is difficult, if not impossible, to recruit the high caliber

of post office employee that is desired for the safe and proper handling of the United States mail, because of the inadequate salaries.

May we bring to your attention the salary resolution approved unanimously by the Minnesota State Legislature and signed by Gov. Orville L. Freeman on March 8, 1957. To shorten this we will give you the resolves:

"Now, therefore, be it—

"*Resolved*, That the House of Representatives of the State of Minnesota (with the Senate concurring) endorses a salary schedule for the postal employees commensurate with that of private industry and which will give adequate recognition of the increased productivity of postal employees; and be it further

"*Resolved*, That a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the Presiding Officers of the Senate and the House of Representatives and to each Member of Congress from the State of Minnesota."

This demonstrates our Minnesota Legislature recognizes the need for a salary adjustment to meet the increased cost of living and increased productivity of postal employees.

Also let us add from the remarks of Congressman Edwin H. May, Jr., of Connecticut, in the house of representatives on Wednesday, March 20, 1957:

"Within the memory of man now living, the postal service was a career that men entered proudly, and carried on with unflagging devotion. But times have changed. Wages have lagged and working conditions have either deteriorated or remained static. And that once splendid morale has also begun to disappear. That is the priceless ingredient that makes the difference in postal service. The Postmaster General who first recognizes this fact will be a great one."

Now, morale is a great factor in employment, be it on a beach in Normandy or in the Post Office in Minneapolis. We can tell you that we do not have that factor in our office in Minneapolis, simply because so many have regretted even entering the service and now living with an eternal struggle to try to get by. Our office in Minneapolis never had so many complaints about unpaid debts as are coming in now, and the postal manual, section 744.434 states, "Employees shall meet their obligations promptly so there will be no cause for embarrassment or criticism." But, in the face of our present salary we have no alternative but to be subject to criticism under this article. Last month the Government reported that the cost of living had reached an alltime high for the 6th consecutive month. Postal employees are caught in the middle, on static salary and no "bargaining rights." The President requested the Heller Associates to make a survey in a large midwestern city in 1955, the purpose being to find out how much money is required for a family of four to live comfortably. The report showed the salary to be $5,440 a year. Top-grade post-office clerks, level 4, now get $4,410 or $1,000 less a year than it took 2 years ago to live comfortably.

If we may continue, we would like to illustrate a few items from the Minneapolis Star-Journal and the Minneapolis Morning Tribune that have been printed in recent weeks. These statements refute the argument that we (postal employees) are starting a new round of inflation, which some people in Washington are suggesting.

"Contractors reach accord with 8 unions." Quote, "As of yesterday, the Associated General Contractors agreement provides for a 15-cent hourly increase with additional 15-cent increases May 1, 1958 and May 1, 1959. It put the following wage scales into effect: carpenters, $3.15 an hour, cement masons $3.25 an hour, laborers, $2.40 an hour, etc."

"Pay boost averts city milk strike." Quote: "Inside workers and drivers will receive pay increases of 13 cents an hour. Rates of inside workers will go to $2.53 an hour."

"District 89 teachers get $200 hikes." District 89 is the Golden Valley Independent School District, located just west of the city of Minneapolis.

"Pay boosts of 15 cents for plasterers." Quote: "The increase effective now brings their scale to $3.25 an hour, with similar boosts of 15 cents each May 1 during the 3 years of the contract."

"Pay increase ordered for servicemen." This is a direct result of the study made by the Cordiner Committee.

"Four hundred county employees voted pay hike."

"City recommends 15 percent pay increases for laborers and truckdrivers." Quote: "Laborers affected now are making $2.25 to $2.39 an hour, drivers $2.30 an hour before this increase will take effect."

In the light of all these recent pay increases, only since May 1, 1957, in Minneapolis, how can anyone state, with any authority, that the proposed raise for postal employees will start a new round of wage increases, and start a new inflation spiral. We are barely hanging on and would like to get an increase, to bring us up to where we can pay our just debts.

Very truly yours,

PATRICK J. NILAN,
President.
RAYMOND R. MATTSON,
Legislative Chairman.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. MAGNUSON, from the Committee on Appropriations, with amendments:

H. R. 5788. An act making appropriations for the Executive Office of the President and sundry general Government agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes; (Rept. No. 371).

By Mr. MAGNUSON, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, without amendment:

H. R. 2493. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to permit the construction of a bridge and road across Chincoteague National Wildlife Refuge, and for other purposes; (Rept. No. 372).

By Mr. GREEN, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, without amendment:

S. J. Res. 64. Joint resolution to implement the convention between the United States of America and Norway, which entered into force on November 9, 1948, for the disposition of the claim against the Government of the United States of America asserted by the Government of Norway on behalf of Christoffer Hannevig; (Rept. No. 370).

GENERAL GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, the general Government appropriation bill, which covers largely items for the White House, including the President's salary, and so forth, was reported by the senior Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON]. I am aware of no controversial features in the bill. The report is available, and the printed hearings are available. This is one of the relatively small appropriation bills.

I have talked with the Senator from Delaware [Mr. WILLIAMS] and the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS], who maintain constant surveillance over all appropriation bills. It is agreeable to them to consider the bill today. If we can do so, we may avoid the necessity of rollcalls tomorrow and a session on Friday.

I therefore ask unanimous consent that it may be in order later in the day to proceed to the consideration of the general Government appropriation bill.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Texas?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, as a member of the subcommittee, I agree with what the Senator from Texas has said. So far as I know there is no controversial feature in the bill.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Texas? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED

Bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. GREEN (for himself and Mr. WILEY) (by request):

S. 2130. A bill to amend further the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

(See the remarks of Mr. GREEN when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. WILEY (for himself and Mr. WATKINS):

S. 2131. A bill to provide that the dates for submission of plan for future control of property and transfer of the trust property of the Menominee Tribe shall be delayed; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. YOUNG:

S. 2132. A bill for the relief of Leonard C. Fink; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SALTONSTALL:

S. 2133. A bill to authorize the appointment of citizens of Guam to the United States Military Academy, the United States Naval Academy, and the United States Air Force Academy; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. LAUSCHE:

S. 2134. A bill for the relief of Junior Yoo Luhta; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LAUSCHE (for himself and Mr. NEUBERGER):

S. 2135. A bill for the relief of a certain Korean war orphan; and

S. 2136. A bill for the relief of Mark Raymond Johnson (Ray Whang) and Lance Holt Johnson (Lance Whang); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ALLOTT:

S. 2137. A bill to provide for registration, reporting, and disclosure of certain welfare, benefit, and pension plans; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

By Mr. MAGNUSON:

S. 2138. A bill to amend the Canal Zone Code to make certain changes in the fiscal obligations of the Panama Canal Company; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

(See the remarks of Mr. MAGNUSON when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. CASE of South Dakota:

S. 2139. A bill for the relief of Robert Lloyd Painter; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. NEUBERGER (for himself and Mr. MORSE):

S. 2140. A bill to provide for the increase of the monthly rates of pension to widows

In some quarters there have been expressions of concern that the new agency might provide an opportunity for Red China to seek international recognition. Is it possible for Red China to become a member of the agency?

In all stages of development of the agency to the present, it has been the government of the Republic of China that has represented China. It is this government that attended the conference which drafted the statute and that signed the statute. It is the government that will represent China in the agency.

The only way the Red Chinese can be seated in any United Nations agency is to challenge successfully the credentials of the representatives of the Republic of China. Our experience in the United Nations over a number of years makes us fully confident that this challenge, if made, will be roundly defeated. The prospective membership of the agency should not differ substantially from that of the 11th General Assembly of the United Nations which, in November of last year, voted 47 to 24 to support the United States position on the question of Chinese representation.

Finally, the question is asked: "How can this agency really work, since it has no final authority to enforce its rules and decisions?"

I know that the problem of sanctions is one of particular interest to the American people. As long as we are in a world of nation states, we will have to live with this question. However, the International Atomic Energy Agency has at its disposal a type of sanction not available to other international organizations except the United Nations itself. There the use of sanctions is often inhibited by the veto.

The Agency will be empowered, by a simple majority vote of its Board of Governors, to cut off further assistance in cases of violation. It can also demand return of fissionable and other materials already provided. This would affect not only new projects but the continuance of old ones.

If the Agency develops as an important instrument of international cooperation in this field, it is highly unlikely that any state which relied upon it for assistance would want to cut itself off from such a source of assistance, information, and supply.

There is always the remote hazard that an irresponsible government might suddenly seize plants and materials located in its territory. This could only be done by overt action. It would immediately become known to all the world and would invite rapid retaliation. The incident would then become a matter for collective political action by states whose security might be endangered, or by the United Nations. The Agency system, however, will reduce this possibility by lessening the advantages which would be gained by seizure and by insuring an early warning of aggressive intent.

Conclusion

As I mentioned at the outset, the statute of this Agency is before the United States Senate for its ratification. We are presented with a rare challenge to reaffirm our leadership in the fight to bring the energy of the atom to the benefit of all mankind. We must not fail to meet this challenge. It is theoretically possible, by the terms of the statute, for the Agency to come into being without the United States. Such a turn of events to me is unthinkable. It would have disastrous implications for our leadership in this field.

The vast potentialities for good in the atomic energy field can scarcely be conceived. The greatest need today is for knowledge. As the demand grows for nuclear power, for research, for isotopes, for the many varied applications of the atom, the International Atomic Energy Agency will become the means whereby the nations of the world can work in peace and harmony toward mutual development.

The world has grown too small to keep the wonders of atomic energy the exclusive property of a few states. If the spread of atomic knowledge is to be, then let it be done in a controlled and safeguarded way. This the Agency would assure.

The negative aspects of man's greatest discovery have so far dominated the atomic age. We have become beset with fears of the disaster that would result by the misuse of this awesome power. Now we have the opportunity to turn with equal energy and hope to the constructive side.

In this Agency one means is at hand.

It is for these overriding reasons that we have given such unyielding support to the creation of this Agency. We visualize it as a means whereby mankind can reach new heights of understanding, cooperation and welfare. With the proposed Agency we hold the key that can, in time, open the wonders of the atom to the benefit of all. We can hope in the words of Secretary Dulles that, "the splitting of the atom might conceivably lead to a unifying of the now divided world."

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT AND SUNDRY GENERAL GOVERNMENT AGENCIES FOR FISCAL YEAR 1958

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of H. R. 5788.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H. R. 5788) making appropriations for the Executive Office of the President and sundry general Government agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Washington.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations with amendments.

AMENDMENT OF TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY ACT OF 1933—BILL INTRODUCED

Mr. MARTIN of Pennsylvania. Mr. President, I introduce for appropriate reference a bill to amend the Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933 in order to authorize the Tennessee Valley Authority to undertake certain financing activities, to require it to charge just and reasonable rates, to require it to make certain payments to the United States, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 2145) to amend the Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933 in order to authorize the Tennessee Valley Authority to undertake certain financing activities, to require it to charge just and reasonable rates and to require certain payments to the United States, and for other purposes, introduced by Mr. MARTIN of Pennsylvania was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Works.

Mr. MARTIN of Pennsylvania. Mr. President, before explaining the purposes of the bill I should like to touch briefly on the most serious situation which confronts the American people today, namely, the astronomical size of the Federal budget, and the unbearable burden of taxes necessary to support it.

Our people are greatly disturbed about this grave matter. I am convinced that the only way the tremendous burden of taxes can be lightened and the budget reduced with safety to our national security is to consider the various spending agencies one by one, and examine their every aspect with care and good judgment. The purpose of this study should be to devise ways and means of getting these activities off the backs of the taxpayers and at the same time advance the worthy purposes of the agencies.

In like manner, the various sources of tax and other revenues of the Treasury should be examined with equal care and good judgment. The Treasury secures its funds from three major sources—taxes, borrowings through sale of securities to the public, and payments into the Treasury from the various agencies that are conducting business and quasi-business operations.

We have had before the Congress, and still have, an example of a Federal undertaking that should be examined in the manner I have described, to see what adjustments can be made for the benefit of both the taxpayers and the section of the country directly affected by the agency. I refer to the Tennessee Valley Authority.

The annual report of the Tennessee Valley Authority for the fiscal year 1956 shows that the total assets of the agency on June 30, 1956, were in excess of $2 billion. The funds which have been appropriated by Congress, plus the transfers of property, as of the same date, total slightly under $2 billion. I have had a tabulation prepared to show the proportionate share of the latter figure borne by the people of each State of the Union.

It shows that the people of my State, Pennsylvania, have furnished more than $147 million of the total—which is almost six times as much as Tennessee's share of less than $25 million. I think each Senator will be equally interested to see the share which the people of his State have contributed to this undertaking.

Mr. President, I shall not take the time of the Senate to read the tabulation to which I have referred, but I ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the RECORD at this point in my remarks.

There being no objection, the tabulation was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Proportionate share of States in TVA appropriations of $1,977,500,000 (includes

$45,200,000 of transfers of property from beginning) in fiscal year 1934 through fiscal year 1956.

	Millions of dollars
Alabama	20.4
Arizona	7.7
Arkansas	11.3
California	172.8
Colorado	18.6
Connecticut	35.0
Delaware	9.1
Florida	27.9
Georgia	26.9
Idaho	5.7
Illinois	150.9
Indiana	46.5
Iowa	27.5
Kansas	21.2
Kentucky	21.6
Louisiana	22.3
Maine	8.1
Maryland	36.8
Massachusetts	66.2
Michigan	102.0
Minnesota	34.8
Mississippi	11.1
Missouri	52.0
Montana	6.5
Nebraska	16.0
Nevada	2.8
New Hampshire	5.5
New Jersey	67.8
New Mexico	5.9
New York	294.1
North Carolina	29.7
North Dakota	5.3
Ohio	120.0
Oklahoma	21.0
Oregon	19.6
Pennsylvania	147.3
Rhode Island	10.7
South Carolina	13.6
South Dakota	5.7
Tennessee	24.7
Texas	84.0
Utah	6.7
Vermont	3.4
Virginia	29.3
Washington	31.8
West Virginia	15.6
Wisconsin	40.8
Wyoming	3.4
District of Columbia and possessions	29.9
Total TVA appropriations including transfers of property, fiscal year 1934 through fiscal year 1956	$1,977.5

NOTE.—Proportionate shares borne by each State based on allocation of the Federal tax burden among the States and possessions as calculated by the Council of the State Chambers of Commerce and averaged for the fiscal years 1949 through 1956.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MARTIN of Pennsylvania. I am happy to yield.

Mr. GORE. The distinguished and able senior Senator from Pennsylvania a few moments ago cited from the record that the TVA has assets of $2 billion. The able Senator now refers to the contribution of his State and other States to the TVA.

Would the Senator not think it would be more accurate to describe these amounts as portions of investment in the TVA, or Pennsylvania's share in the assets of the TVA?

I raise this question because under our budgetary system—which I think is fallacious—a capital investment in a dam, which has an earning capacity and will have an earning capacity for perhaps 50 years or even longer, is treated in the self-same way as are expenditures for Government salaries, foreign aid, the building of a battleship, research and development, or expenditures of some other temporary or transitory nature. For that matter, expenditures for acquisition of valuable capital assets are accounted for in the budget in the same way as is some expenditure which is completely wasteful.

Here $2 billion has been invested in the TVA. Certainly it has, in the opinion of the junior Senator from Tennessee, proved to be a very sound and very profitable investment, because the net profits from the power operations of TVA last year amounted to more than $53 million.

Here is an investment in the development of a great river valley of the United States. It is not treated in exactly the same way as are projects for the development of the Ohio Valley, the Monongahela Valley, or other projects in the region represented by the able Senator, but all such projects are capital investments for the improvement and development of the country.

I suggest to the able Senator that the people of his State, through the payment of taxes to the Federal Treasury, have assisted the Federal Government in making this wise and sound investment. I am delighted that the able Senator has called attention to the enormous assets, of more than $2 billion, which are real assets of the United States Government, the United States Treasury, and the people of the United States.

Mr. MARTIN of Pennsylvania. I appreciate very much the fine and sensible comments of the junior Senator from Tennessee. I wish that all the money which the United States has invested could have been invested in projects which would make a return. All I am trying to do in this bill is to make the program equitable for all areas of the United States. I do not wish to see one section of the United States have an advantage over another section when it comes to inviting industry into that particular section. I am sure that the junior Senator from Tennessee, with his great fairness and patriotism, will, when he studies the bill which I have introduced, be very much in accord with what I am suggesting.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, will the Senator further yield?

Mr. MARTIN of Pennsylvania. I yield.

Mr. GORE. I wish to express to the able Senator my appreciation for the pleasant association which I have enjoyed with him. He and I serve on the Senate Committee on Public Works. Although I have served on several committees in both Houses of Congress, it has not been my privilege as yet to serve on any committee on which the personal equation is so pleasant, or which affords opportunity for such joyful association among the membership of the committee as that enjoyed by the members of our committee. I have always found the able Senator from Pennsylvania tolerant, understanding, and very generous toward his colleagues. I shall look forward with a great deal of interest to reading and studying his bill.

Mr. MARTIN of Pennsylvania. The junior Senator from Tennessee is very kind. We have enjoyed a very fine and close association in our work on the Public Works Committee. I frankly confess that when I came to the Senate I did not feel that a great deal of importance attached to the Committee on Public Works. I now find it to be an extremely important committee. I have changed my opinion with respect to a great number of projects throughout the United States.

The very able and distinguished Senator from Tennessee has been extremely helpful in trying to prepare a program which will make for a better, stronger, and greater United States. The time has come when we must put in more time studying these various projects.

Many persons have said to me, "You are going back to the horse-and-buggy days, because you are advocating navigation on our rivers." Traffic has become so heavy that it is necessary to improve our rivers whenever it is possible to do so.

Mr. President, the problem of financing the continued expansion of TVA's electric operation assumes alarming proportions when viewed against a backdrop of congressional appropriations and transfers of property over the years, now aggregating nearly $2 billion. An extensive construction program, reaching indefinitely into the future, threatens to eat up more and more funds supplied by our citizens everywhere by way of the Federal tax route.

Today, with the urgent budget situation confronting us, it is even more essential to resolve the problem in the best interest of all of our citizens.

Let me hasten to point out that this does not mean that TVA is to be done away with or that I am here advocating such a step. But it does seem to me that we must all agree that TVA as it stands today has developed far beyond expectations and in many respects has become quite a different undertaking than what was originally contemplated when the TVA Act was passed almost a quarter century ago. I think, too, that we must give practical consideration to the facts as they presently exist and find a sound and realistic solution to the problem of supplying the power needs of the TVA area, in terms of adequate service to the people within the TVA area as it now stands; in terms of necessary facilities to provide such service; and in terms of financing the required facilities by appropriate measures under congressional control so as to take care fairly of the beneficiaries of TVA service and, at the same time, to protect fully the taxpayers of the country.

Any bill affecting TVA should continue and strengthen the control of the Congress over this vast business undertaking; not lessen or surrender it. The people of the United States have every right to expect the Congress to safeguard their interests in this matter.

Customers of TVA should contribute, through their bills for electric service, their fair share of taxes, not only at the State and local level, but at the Federal level as well. To the extent that, as a part of the business operations of the

	Thousands of dollars			
	1956	1957	1958	1958
Cash resources:				
Operating revenues	219,979	236,684	257,046	257,046
Less liquidation of advance collection of revenues	250	220	209	209
Balance	219,729	236,464	256,837	256,837
Appropriations by Congress	47,112	27,418	8,224	--------
Appropriations by Congress rescinded	--------	(6,500)	--------	--------
Total	266,841	257,382	265,061	256,837
Balance	16,462	3,044	(3,913)	(12,137)
Cash:				
Beginning of period	42,919	59,381	62,425	62,425
End of period	59,381	62,425	58,512	50,288

The figures speak for themselves. They show that in fiscal 1958 with a nominal appropriation by Congress of $8,224,000 new construction requirements of $109,919,000 can be met while the cash at the end of 1958 is maintained at $58,512,000 only $3,913,000 below that shown for the end of fiscal 1957. The last column indicates that even if Congress made no appropriation for TVA in fiscal 1958 cash remaining would still be substantial, amounting to more than $50 million. Thus it would appear that under present conditions TVA can undertake new construction of between $95 million and $100 million without the necessity of obtaining additional appropriations from Congress or other funds from outside sources.

The consummation of the proposals made herein would be advantageous to:

1. The TVA area and its people.
2. The taxpayers of the Nation.
3. The Congress of the United States.

TVA and the people it serves, would in the end receive the greatest benefit. For the first time since 1933 the Authority would stand on its own feet, and pay its way like any sound business should. It could no longer be charged with luring industries away from other areas by the offer of low-cost subsidized power, and prospering at the expense of other portions of the Nation through subsidy and special privilege.

For the first time, TVA would have a sound, forward-looking financial program. By proper handling of its rates, TVA could generate enough cash which, when combined with the right to issue bonds, would enable TVA to carry forward an extensive construction program without the need for appropriations by the Congress.

GENERAL GOVERNMENT MATTERS APPROPRIATIONS, 1958

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 5788) making appropriations for the Executive Office of the President and sundry general Government agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, the bill under consideration covers funds for the various divisions or subdivisions of the Executive Office of the President, the Emergency Fund for National Defense, American Battle Monuments Commission, Foreign Claims Settlement Commission, and Subversive Activities Control Board, for fiscal year 1958.

The amount of the bill is $16,010,370, which is $11,000 less than the House bill, and $4,911,500 less than the budget estimates.

The committee recommends a reduction for special projects in the Executive Office of $125,000, and an increase is recommended for the office of Defense Mobilization of $114,000, which is a fixed charge on the retirement fund.

The unobligated balance is added to the emergency fund of the President, for which we have appropriated $1 million each year. For the next fiscal year we also recommend an appropriation of $1 million for the Emergency Fund. However, there is on hand $900,000 as an unexpended balance, which will carry over. Therefore, there will be available $1,900,000.

In the House version of the bill there is language which would transfer five supergrades to the National Security Council. It is recommended that this language be stricken in view of the fact that there is a bill on this subject pending before the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

A proviso is added to the general provision fixing the maximum amount allowable for purchase of automobiles, to allow for special equipment for law enforcement and intelligence agencies. That includes also police cars and fire cars, and equipment of that kind.

Before we discuss the bill, Mr. President, if there is to be any discussion of it, I ask unanimous consent that the committee amendments be agreed to en bloc, that the bill as thus amended be regarded for the purpose of amendment as original text, and that no points of order be waived.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

The amendments agreed to en bloc are as follows:

Under the heading "Title I—Executive Office of the President—Special Projects," on page 3, line 2, after the word "specify", to strike out "$1,500,000" and insert "$1,375,000."

Under the subhead "National Security Council—Salaries and Expenses," on page 4, line 18, after the figures "$700,000", to strike out the colon and "*Provided*, That, in accordance with section 505 of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, but without regard to the numerical limitations contained therein, the National Security Council is hereafter authorized to place two additional positions in grade GS–18, 1 additional position in grade GS–17, and 2 additional positions in grade GS–16 of the general schedule established by said act."

Under the subhead "Office of Defense Mobilization—Salaries and Expenses," on page 5, line 8, after the word "appropriation", to strike out "$2,100,000" and insert "$2,214,000", and, in line 9, after the word "which", to strike out "$150,000" and insert "$182,000."

Under the heading "Funds Appropriated to the President—Emergency Fund for the President, National Defense," on page 6, line 14, after the figures "$1,000,000", to insert a comma and "together with the unobligated balance on June 30, 1957, of the appropriation granted under this head for the fiscal year 1957."

Under the heading "Foreign Claims Settlement Commission—Salaries and expenses," on page 9, at the beginning of line 4, to strike out "$15,000" and insert "$18,500."

Under the heading "Subversive Activities Control Board—Salaries and expenses," on page 9, line 18, after the word "exceed," to strike out "$20,000" and insert "$30,000,"

Under the heading "Title II—General Provisions—Departments, Agencies, and Corporations," on page 10, line 4, after the figures "$1,950," to insert a colon and "*Provided*, That the cost of any special feature or equipment required for the use of the vehicle in carrying out investigative, law enforcement, or intelligence duties shall be in addition thereto."

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I wonder whether the Senator from Washington will yield so that I may ask him some questions.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I yield to the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I congratulate the Senator from Washington on the work he has done on this appropriation bill. Am I correct in understanding that during the past 5 years the amount which the President has been asking for the conduct of the Executive Office has greatly increased?

Mr. MAGNUSON. It has greatly increased. The grand total for the Executive Office, which includes the Executive Mansion, the National Security Council, the Office of Defense Mobilization, the emergency fund for the President, special projects, the Bureau of the Budget, the Council of Economic Advisers, the Office of Defense Mobilization, and the President's Advisory Committee on Government Organizations has increased in this way: In 1952 the grand total was $13,746,000.

Mr. DOUGLAS. That figure included funds appropriated for emergency national defense expenses.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I will give the subtotals for the Executive Office during each year.

For 1952, for the Executive Office, the amount was $8,166,000. In 1953, it was $8,725,000. In 1954, the amount was $9,050,000. In 1955 it was $8,532,000. In 1956 it was $10,395,000. In 1957 it is $10,715,000. The estimate for 1958 is $12,047,000.

Mr. DOUGLAS. The President wanted to get an increase in the cost of running the Executive Office of almost 50 percent from 1952. Is that correct?

Mr. MAGNUSON. The Senator is correct. For the White House office proper—and this is a little amusing, of course, in light of some statements which were made in 1952, but I am not one who wants to deny any President what he thinks he needs—in 1948, which was the year when Mr. Truman was elected, and in 1949, when he took office as a result of the election, the White House estimates were $969,000. In 1952, they went up to $1,883,000. In 1953 they were $1,953,000. In 1954, they were $1,800,000. In 1955, the figure was $1,895,000 or $1,900,000, practically. In 1956, the figure was $1,882,000. In 1957 it was $1,875,000. For 1958, the figure is $2,051,000.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Am I correct in understanding that for the White House Office the President is asking for a figure which is twice as great as it was in 1948?

Mr. MAGNUSON. The Senator is correct. Those are the figures. I remember that in 1952, a great many statements were made to the effect that

Mr. Truman was spending too much money. It was suggested that the yacht *Williamsburg* be withdrawn from service because it cost too much to operate. There was a great deal of talk about that line. I do not believe that any President should be denied what he thinks he needs.

Therefore, we have not cut the amount. However, I am glad that the Senator from Illinois has brought this matter to the attention of the Senate. There has been a great deal of what might be called the pot calling the kettle black.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, do I understand correctly that, according to the House hearings, at pages 210 and 211, the White House has 72 mechanical, maintenance, and domestic employees; and that the President has 272 employees in the White House office?

Mr. MAGNUSON. The Senator is correct. The hearings before the House committee show the number of employees in the White House. They are broken down also as to mechanical and maintenance employees.

Mr. DOUGLAS. On page 210 of the hearings the number of mechanical, maintenance, and domestic force employees is shown as 72. On page 211 the number of employees, shown in the third column, is 272.

Mr. MAGNUSON. The Senator is correct.

Mr. DOUGLAS. That makes a total of 344. Is that correct?

Mr. MAGNUSON. The Senator is correct.

Mr. DOUGLAS. In addition to that, there is the Secret Service, which is carried in the Treasury Department budget. The duties of the Secret Service are largely confined to the protection of the President. Therefore the figure before us does not include the cost of the Secret Service or the White House Police. Is that correct?

Mr. MAGNUSON. The Senator is correct.

Mr. DOUGLAS. May I ask if the naval aide, the military aide, and the air aide as included in this budget, or whether they are carried under the appropriations for the Department of Defense?

Mr. MAGNUSON. They are not included. They are under the appropriations for the Department of Defense.

Mr. DOUGLAS. And any assistants they may have are also provided for in the Department of Defense appropriations. Is that correct?

Mr. MAGNUSON. The Senator is correct.

Mr. DOUGLAS. May I ask about the helicopters? There has been some publicity to the effect that two helicopters have been ordered for the President's use. I understand they will cost approximately $201,000 each. May I ask if they are included in the President's budget, or whether they are going to be in the budget of the Department of Defense?

Mr. MAGNUSON. They are in the Department of Defense budget. They are to be furnished to the President by the Department of Defense. The maintenance, of course, and personnel, will be under the Department of Defense.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Then, am I to understand also that the cost of the airplane used by the President and aircrew are not included in the President's budget, but are carried in the appropriations for the Air Force?

Mr. MAGNUSON. The Senator is correct.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I yield.

Mr. GORE. It seems to me I recall someone said that any further reduction in the national defense budget would impair the security of the country and the peace of the world. Would that be true of the two helicopters?

Mr. MAGNUSON. The two helicopters are in the Defense budget. I imagine any curtailment would hit the helicopter division as well as other divisions.

Mr. DOUGLAS. According to newspaper reports, the two helicopters have been ordered. Can the Senator from Washington inform me whether they have been authorized by Congress?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I cannot answer that question. It is my best impression that as such they have not been authorized by Congress, but that the Department of Defense, in its general authorization, has the authority to order helicopters and then to assign them to this particular tour of duty.

Mr. DOUGLAS. To what degree does Congress, the legislative body of the country, have any control over the budget of the executive department, if the executive department is always able to get personnel expenditures charged to other departments without specific authorizations by Congress?

Mr. MAGNUSON. Congress has very little control over it. Of course, the President of the United States is the Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces, and it devolves upon the Armed Forces to furnish him with what he thinks he may need.

I suppose, as to helicopters for use at the White House, the only thing the Committee on Appropriations can do is to state in the report that none of these billions of dollars for defense shall be used for the purchase of helicopters for use at the White House. Such a statement could be placed in the report. Whether Mr. Wilson would abide by such a direction, I do not know.

But Congress has never passed upon this matter; and as the Senator from Illinois well points out, it is not included in this budget.

The budget provides for a mechanical and maintenance force, and a domestic force consisting of a maître d'hôtel, housekeeper, assistant housekeeper, first butler, second butler, a third butler, head chef, second cook, 4 cooks, valet, 5 doormen, 5 housemen, head laundress, pantrywoman, and 8 maids.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I think the Senator has made an error. I think there are four butlers. There is a first butler and a second butler, and then there are two other butlers. So that would be a third and a fourth butler.

Mr. GORE. Is this Republican economy?

Mr. DOUGLAS. Is it Republican simplicity?

Mr. MAGNUSON. Provision is made for a mechanical and maintenance force, which includes a foreman gardner and 13 gardners—men who work around the White House and who are necessary for its maintenance.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I yield.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Once upon a time there was a President of the United States by the name of Franklin Delano Roosevelt. He loved nothing so much as to get aboard a Navy yacht and get himself away from the cares and fevers of his official chores for a little while. Nobody ever quarreled about that.

Mr. Roosevelt's successor was a President by the name of Harry Truman, of Missouri. He also loved to get out on a yacht now and then and steam up and down the Potomac River and Chesapeake Bay.

That yacht was charged to Navy appropriations, not to the executive branch. I am advised that the maintenance and care of the yacht, and all that went with it, every year far exceeded the entire budget for the two helicopters which are being so abundantly discussed on the Senate floor at present.

So we cannot have it both ways. The cost of maintaining the yacht was charged to defense appropriations. In this instance, we are asked to supply two helicopters, so that the President can more expeditiously pursue his duties. If my friends can make any political capital out of that, let them do so.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I do not think either the Senator from Illinois or the Senator from Washington are trying to make political capital out of this. If we were, we would not have approved the item. If helicopters are what the executive branch needs, I think it should have them. But in 1952, the Republican administration was yelling to high heaven about the high cost of Government.

In this instance, the President is asking for the amount which he thinks is needed. I think the President of the United States should be entitled to what he thinks he needs to maintain the dignity of the White House and for the incidental duties which are necessary for its operation.

All I am saying is that this is somewhat amusing, because I remember reading in 1953, immediately after the inauguration, that the first task of this businesslike administration would be to stop the reckless spending of money, including the spending at the White House, and that the administration was going to abandon the yacht *Williamsburg*.

President Truman used the *Williamsburg;* of course, he did. I was a guest on that yacht frequently, as the Senator from Illinois knows. That was President Truman's only recreation. Harry Truman did not play golf. He did not play bridge. He plays another form of cards. [Laughter.] But cruising on the *Williamsburg* was his only

recreation. No one objected to the President of the United States cruising up and down the Potomac if he wanted to. He was in close touch with the affairs of the Government, as is the present President when he is playing golf or wherever he may be.

What the Senator from Illinois and I are trying to point out is that it is somewhat amusing to read the statements about what the present administration is doing, and then to recall the appropriation of $900,000 which Mr. Truman had in the years he was in office. Now it is over $2 million—more than double the amount in Mr. Truman's administration.

I think the public are entitled to know this and to make some comparisons. We are not objecting to the amount. We did not cut it $1. We never have. We did not cut the appropriation for the White House in either Mr. Truman's or Mr. Roosevelt's administrations. I do not know what the Roosevelt budget was, but I suppose it was around $900,000. But now it is more than $2 million. That is all right, but I do not like someone who asks for $2 million, and who is going to get it, to point his finger at the man who ran the White House with $900,000, and who happened to use a yacht in which to cruise up and down the river.

It was said at the beginning of this administration that it would be a businesslike administration, and that all frills would be eliminated. I do not know about the helicopters. Someone said the other day that we should recommend 3 or 4 helicopters, because it was stated in the press that if the President could save 10 minutes time in getting to the airport by using a helicopter, he should have a helicopter for all of his travels, because that would mean that he could spend twice as much time in the White House as he spends there now. So helicopters were highly recommended. I think that if the President can save time with them, he ought to have them.

I have watched the appropriations for the past 6 or 7 years in 2 administrations. Now the amount is doubled. In 1952, Mr. Truman was severely criticized because he cruised on the river in the *Williamsburg*. But his budget for the White House was less than half what the present budget calls for.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, will the Senator further yield?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I yield.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Did the Senator from Washington notice the appropriations for the Bureau of the Budget?

Mr. MAGNUSON. Yes; they are included in the bill.

Mr. DOUGLAS. That is the agency which rides herd on other Government agencies; is it not?

Mr. MAGNUSON. Yes.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I find that in 1952 the Bureau of the Budget spent $3,608,000. For 1958, the President has asked for $4,400,000, an increase of $800,000, or almost 25 percent. Does not the Senator think that some good advice to the Bureau of the Budget would be: "Physician, heal thyself"?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I think that would be appropriate. The House allowed $4,200,000, which is $270,000 more than last year's figure. No appeal was made, so we have left the amount the same as the House figure.

Mr. DOUGLAS. But does not the Senator think it a good principle that the Bureau of the Budget should practice what it preaches?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I think that is what they should do. But the amounts for all the executive departments are up—Executive Mansion and Grounds, Council of Economic Advisers, Office of Defense Mobilization; in fact, all of them are up, except the amount for special projects, from which we cut $125,000. All the others are up in varying percentages.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Does the Senator from Washington have any estimate of the total cost of running the White House and the Executive Office of the President? If we include helicopters, special airplanes, and other capital expenditures chargeable to other departments; if we include personnel, guards, and police for the President; if we include naval aides; if we include all the other items, does the Senator from Washington have any idea of what the total cost to the taxpayers is?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I do not have that information, Mr. President, but I think it probably would be from 70 percent to 80 percent more than the amount requested here, and perhaps more than that. It might be double, if salaries were included.

Mr. DOUGLAS. The Senator from Washington is very careful in his statements, and what he is saying is that it probably amounts to a total of $3,500,000 or $4 million. How far we have come from the days of Thomas Jefferson, who greeted the people while he was wearing wool stockings, and acted as his own butler; and how far we have come from the days of Grover Cleveland, who had only one secretary in the White House, and who answered the telephone himself.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I rather wish Mr. Eisenhower would answer the telephone himself, at the White House, it might be very helpful.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Of course that would be impossible, these days.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Of course the office has grown.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I do not desire to be critical of the President, whoever he may be. I desire to let the President have whatever he wishes within some limits. However, there is no check except by means of public opinion, on these expenditures. If Members of Congress are critical of the President, they are said to be attacking him improperly. As a result, criticism tends to be stifled, and Members of Congress hesitate to move to make cuts in the budget.

However, the corollary of that situation should be that the President must exercise self restraint; is not that correct?

Mr. MAGNUSON. Yes. Of course, today the White House has to make many more expenditures than it had to make in the past. But the Senator from Illinois is correct; and one who occupies the White House is pretty much on his own honor in dealing with such matters, which are the requirements of the job.

Mr. DOUGLAS. We do not wish to be carping as regards the President's expenditures; instead, we wish to be generous to him. So we say, in effect, "Take whatever you wish." Is that an approximately correct statement of our position? But should he not restrain his desires?

Mr. MAGNUSON. Yes.

Mr. GORE. And he wishes to have about twice as much as the previous President wished to have; is that correct?

Mr. MAGNUSON. That is correct.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I wish to be sure that the RECORD in this case is correct.

In 1952, the appropriations for the White House amounted to $1,883,615. In 1957, they were $1,875,000. There is a very substantial difference between those two figures and the estimates for 1958. But I point out that during the past 5 years there have been quite a number of pay increases; and inasmuch as 80 percent of the White House budget is devoted to salaries for personal services, I think the present budget, under the Presidency of Dwight David Eisenhower, compares very favorably, if not better than that, with previous ones. On that basis, Mr. President, I am quite content to let the RECORD stand.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Yes, Mr. President; and I wish to add that there has never been any cloak over this matter. The White House submits its budget, based on what it needs. The House of Representatives happened to put the comparison in the RECORD; and I read the House figure.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment.

If there be no further amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall it pass?

The bill (H. R. 5788) was passed.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments, request a conference thereon with the House of Reprcsentatives, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. MAGNUSON, Mr. HILL, Mr. ELLENDER, Mr. ROBERTSON, Mr. DIRKSEN, Mr. SALTONSTALL, and Mr. MUNDT the conferees on the part of the Senate.

AMENDMENT OF MEDALS OF HONOR ACT

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 1463) to amend the Medals of Honor Act to authorize awards for acts of

heroism involving any motor vehicle, which was, in lines 9 and 10 strike out "'Appropriations" and insert "SEC. 3. Appropriations."

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, the House amendment is a technical one; it merely adds a section number and heading.

I move that the Senate concur in the amendment of the House of Representatives.

The motion was agreed to.

AMENDMENT OF THE SMALL RECLAMATION PROJECTS ACT, 1956

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 293, House bill 2146, to amend the Small Reclamation Projects Act of 1956. Our purpose is to have the bill made the unfinished business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 2146) to amend the Small Reclamation Projects Act of 1956.

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT TO TOMORROW, AT NOON

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until tomorrow, at 12 o'clock noon.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

PAY, RETIREMENT BENEFITS, AND WORKING CONDITIONS OF FEDERAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

Mr. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, for the past few days I have been presiding, as subcommittee chairman, over the subcommittee charged with looking into the pay, retirement benefits, and working conditions of employees of the Federal Government. This is a subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Post Office and Civil Service. I must confess that I have been extremely disturbed—both as a citizen and as a Senator—regarding what we have found.

We have discovered that in numerous instances, particularly in the Post Office Department, the men and women who are employed by the United States Government are working for pay which does not permit an American standard of living.

Employment by the United States Government was once considered a blue-ribbon opportunity. But, by contrast, our committee is learning that now nearly all other types of employment pay far more generous and far more rewarding salaries than those paid to Federal Government workers, especially to employees of the Post Office Department.

We are discovering that the Post Office Department employees, at a wide variety of levels, earn an average of approximately $4,400 a year, as compared with salaries of from $5,000 to nearly $7,000 in many trades which formerly paid their practitioners less than the salaries earned by United States Government employees. It does seem to me that the citizens who handle the mail, who sort the mail, who protect the mail, who process the mail, and who deliver the mail, for the greatest Government of the free world, should at least be able to earn salaries which would enable them to have an American standard of living.

Our subcommittee has discovered thus far that, in many instances, letter carriers and postal clerks cannot take their vacations because they must use their vacation time to go to work at extra jobs in order to meet outstanding bills. In addition, many of these men must undertake other jobs even while they are working for the Post Office Department.

I received a letter from a postal worker in Salem, Oreg., who said that, in addition to his 40-hour week in the Post Office Department, he had to work at pumping gas in a filling station for an additional 30 hours a week. Unless he did that, he could not live off his postal pay. Do we desire such conditions in America?

I have communicated with Mr. Everett E. Mallon, a secretary of a branch of the National Association of Letter Carriers, at Portland, Oreg., asking him to obtain for me family budgets from some of his members. Mr. Mallon has sent to my office some letters from men who are carrying mail in Portland, Oreg., and from their wives. I think these family budgets and family-expense figures speak for themselves. There is very little I can add to embellish them. They tell a human story and a dramatic story. It is a story which I, as a Senator, am not too proud of. I regret that such difficulties are foisted on employees of our Government.

I believe Members of the Senate should see these letters, because ultimately it is my hope that the subcommittee and later the full Committee on Post Office and Civil Service will report a postal-pay bill to the Senate for action. It is my opinion that an examination of these letters will convince the Members of the Senate that some upward adjustment must be made in postal pay, in order to be fair and equitable to these men and women who are giving so much loyal and efficient service to the United States Post Office Department in particular, and to the United States Government in general.

In conclusion, I ask unanimous consent that these letters, which have been obtained for me by Mr. Everett E. Mallon, of the National Association of Letter Carriers, be printed in the body of the RECORD at the conclusion of these brief remarks.

There being no objection, the letters were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF
LETTER CARRIERS,
Portland, Oreg., May 20, 1957.

Hon. RICHARD L. NEUBERGER,
Senator from the State of Oregon,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

HONORABLE SIR: Please find enclosed two more budgets of letter carriers here in Portland, Oreg.

Please advise me if there should be any other way that I may be of assistance to you.

Thank you again for your fine work in behalf of the letter carrier.

Respectfully yours,
EVERETT E. MALLON,
Secretary, Multnomah Branch, No. 82, NALC.

PORTLAND, OREG., *May 17, 1957.*

Hon. Senator NEUBERGER: Mr. Mallon asked me to write you concerning our need for a postal-pay increase.

My husband has been carrying mail for 11½ years, since his discharge from the Air Corps, and expects to make it his career.

His take-home pay is now $151.55 every 2 weeks. We have four children. Two of them are preschoolers, making it almost impossible for me to go to work to supplement our income and still be fair to my children.

I shall endeavor to give you our approximate monthly expenses. As you can see we could surely use a pay increase so we could allot more for food and be able to same some regularly. At the present our life insurance is our only savings. My husband and I each have a policy and we have $500 endowments for each of the children.

Food	$80.00
Home mortgage payment	65.00
Gas heat	15.00
Electricity	10.00
Telephone	5.50
Garbage	1.50
Water	1.50
Clothing—Includes shoes and repair	7.50
Life insurance	28.50
Hospital insurance	10.00
Medical and dental	10.00
Church and charities	10.00
Auto expense (includes insurance)	25.00
Gifts	5.00
Credit Union (loan to pay for washing machine)	17.00
Miscellaneous	12.00
Total expense	303.50
Monthly income	$303.10

We hope that these figures may be some help to you in securing us a pay increase.

At the present time we do not feel that the postal pay is equal to other workers in the same class of people.

Yours truly,
Mrs. TRAVERS ALBRECHT.

Letter carrier, 7A grade, 14 years' service, $4,510 annual pay, $3,652.48 take-home pay

Monthly budget for three, no other income:	
Monthly pay	$375.83
Take-home pay	304.37
Water (bill bigger in summer so this is average)	2.00
Telephone	4.29
Garbage	1.50
Electric (electric heat, too), 5-year average	11.00
Daily paper (30-cent tip to boy for good service)	2.25
Doctor and dentist	10.00
Miscellaneous (as family clothing, gifts, household needs)	20.00
Home loan payments (includes property tax), 10 years old, $3,286.98 balance due	50.00
Loan from credit union ($394 balance; this is our cushion, like washing-machine repair, auto repair, replace refrigerator, or pay too big doctor or dentist bill)	30.00
Food (staples as sugar, flour, coffee, tea, etc.)	40.00
My allowance (busfare, meat, fresh vegetables, etc.)	40.00

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued May 27, 1957
For actions of May 24, 1957
85th-1st, No. 88

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HIGHLIGHTS: House received conference report on third supplemental appropriation bill. House disagreed to Senate amendments to general Government matters appropriation bill. Rep. Marshall opposed proposed USDA loans to desert-land entrymen.

HOUSE

1. APPROPRIATIONS. Received the conference report on H.R. 7221, the third supplemental appropriation bill for 1957 (Rept. 478) (pp. 6784-85, 6823). See table at end of this Digest for actions on USDA items. The conferees deleted the Senate amendment to assume life insurance agreements of certain beneficial associations.

Disagreed to two Senate amendments, and returned to the Senate, H.R. 5788, the general Government matters appropriation bill for 1958. One of the amendments disagreed to provides that the cost of special features or equipment required for vehicles used in investigative, law enforcement, or intelligence duties shall not be subject to the cost limit for such vehicles. pp. 6783-84

Began debate on H.R. 7665, the Defense Department appropriation bill for 1958. pp. 6787-6814

2. FARM LOANS. Rep. Marshall spoke in opposition to H.R. 3753, to enable this Department to extend financial assistance to desert-land entrymen to the same extent as such assistance is available to homestead entrymen, stating that more information was needed as to the cost of such a program and questioning the need for increased agricultural production in view of present surpluses. p. 6786

3. BUDGET; FOREIGN AID. Rep. Osmers inserted the results of a questionnaire sent to his constituents, indicating support for continued economic aid to friendly countries, and opposition to severe cuts in the budget. p. 6816

4. ELECTRIFICATION. Rep. Ullman spoke in favor of the construction of the Hells Canyon dam in preference to the smaller dams on the Snake River. pp. 6821-22

5. PROPERTY. Received from GSA a proposed bill to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, regarding advertised and negotiated disposals of surplus property; to Government Operations Committee. p. 6823

6. STATEHOOD. Received an Ore. Legislature memorial favoring Statehood for Alaska and Hawaii. p. 6824

7. NATURAL RESOURCES. A subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee ordered reported with amendment to the full Committee S. J. Res. 35, to provide for the observance of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the conservation movement for the preservation of the natural resources of the U.S. p. D457

8. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Rep. Boggs announced that the Defense Department appropriation bill will be considered on Mon. and Tues. of this week, to be followed with consideration of H.R. 6974, to extend Public Law 480, H.R. 3753, authorizing USDA loans to desert-land entrymen, and S. 469, to extend the termination date for Federal supervision over the Klamath Indians, including the disposition of their timberlands. He also said the House will meet but transact no business on Thurs. (Memorial Day), and then adjourn over until the following Mon. p. 6785

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

9. BUDGET. Rep. Haskell inserted a speech by Nelson Rockefeller on the Federal budget and methods of reducing waste in Federal expenditures. pp. A3995-7

Rep. Radwan inserted a letter praising him for supporting the President's budget. p. A4014

10. WOOL. Extension of remarks of Rep. Berry stating that: "The successful operation of the wool export program by the Department of Agriculture is of tremendous value to domestic wool producers." He pointed to the national defense values of the wool industry. p. A3997

11. FOREIGN AID. Rep. Gavin inserted an article, "Battle over foreign aid spending-Main fight expected on how to use funds after $1.2 billion reduction." p. A4007

Rep. Smith inserted two articles on foreign aid which insisted that the foreign aid program was a failure. pp. A4011-12

12. ELECTRIFICATION. Extension of remarks of Rep. Scudder linking budget reductions to endorsement on the Trinity project partnership proposal, and inserting an editorial, "The national budget can, must, be reduced." p. A4022

BILLS INTRODUCED

13. WATERSHEDS. H.R. 7756, by Rep. Avery, to amend the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act with respect to measures for erosion control; to Agriculture Committee.

Congressional Record

United States of America

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 85th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 103 WASHINGTON, FRIDAY, MAY 24, 1957 No. 88

Senate

The Senate was not in session today. Its next meeting will be held on Monday, May 27, 1957, at 12 o'clock meridian.

House of Representatives

FRIDAY, MAY 24, 1957

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. McCORMACK). The Chair lays before the House the following communication:

The Clerk read as follows:

MAY 24, 1957.

I hereby designate the Honorable JOHN W. McCORMACK to act as Speaker pro tempore on today.

SAM RAYBURN.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Most merciful and gracious God, as we again turn to Thee in prayer, wilt Thou fill our minds with the truth that emancipates and our hearts with the love that consecrates.

Grant that by Thy grace we may be the masters over our troubles and temptations, our doubts and discouragements, our fears and frustrations.

In thought, word, and deed may we seek to be worthy followers of Him who lived the victorious life and went about doing good.

May we be builders of social order in which righteousness and justice shall rule and the spirit of love and brotherhood shall be triumphant over hatred and strife.

Show us how we may have a larger part in helping to mingle all the members of the human family into an alchemy of friendship and good will.

Hear us in Christ's name. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. McBride, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 2146. An act to amend the Small Reclamation Projects Act of 1956.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT AND SUNDRY GENERAL GOVERNMENT AGENCIES, 1958

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 5788) making appropriations for the Executive Office of the President and sundry general Government agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, and ask for their immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama?

There was no objection.

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to consider en bloc the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, and 7.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the amendments as follows:

Page 3, line 2, strike out "$1,500,000" and insert "$1,375,000."

Page 4, line 18, strike out all after "$700,000" down to and including "act" in line 25.

Page 5, line 8, strike out "$2,100,000" and insert "$2,214,000."

Page 5, line 9, strike out "$150,000" and insert "$182,000."

Page 9, line 4, strike out "$15,000" and insert "$18,500."

Page 9, line 18, strike out "$20,000" and insert "$30,000."

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House concur in the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, and 7.

Mr. FENTON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ANDREWS. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. FENTON. Will the gentleman be kind enough to explain his purpose to the House?

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, the motion which I have just made, and another to follow, will dispose of the general Government matters appropriation bill for 1958. The House cut the estimates by $4,900,500 when it passed the bill on March 13. On Wednesday, the other body reduced the total of the bill by an additional $11,000 by changing two appropriation figures. The other body also made several adjustments in limiting amounts, struck out some House-approved language—a proper legislative bill has been substituted—and inserted language in two instances. It is my intention to move to disagree to the two language items inserted by the Senate, and to agree to the other changes. The detail involved in each amendment is:

Amendment No. 1: Reduces appropriation for "Special projects" by $125,000.

Amendment No. 2: Strikes out language providing five supergrade positions for the National Security Council. Separate legislation to accomplish this has been reported.

Amendment No. 3: Increase appropriation for the Office of Defense Mobilization by $114,000.

Amendment No. 4: Increases limitation for Interdepartmental Radio Advisory Committee by $32,000.

Amendments Nos. 6 and 7: Increase travel limitations for the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission and the Subversive Activities Control Board.

(Mr. FENTON and Mr. ANDREWS asked and were granted permission to revise and extend their remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. McCORMACK). The question is on the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to consider en bloc Senate amendments numbered 5 and 8.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the amendments.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate Amendment No. 5: On page 6, line 14, insert "together with the unobligated balance on June 30, 1957, of the appropriation granted under this head for the fiscal year 1957."

Senate Amendment No. 8: On page 10, line 4, insert *"Provided,* That the cost of any special feature or equipment required for the use of the vehicle in carrying out investigative, law enforcement, or intelligence duties shall be in addition thereto."

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House disagree to the amendments of the Senate numbered 5 and 8.

Mr. FENTON. Would the gentleman be kind enough to explain these two amendments?

Mr. ANDREWS. Amendment No. 5 makes available the unobligated balance for President's Emergency Fund—National Defense. The action of the other body would be in violation of the rules of this House, and furthermore, the amount of $1 million provided annually has proven more than ample over the past several years. I shall move to disagree on this item.

Amendment No. 8 provided that certain special equipment required on automobiles for police work be in addition to the dollar limit contained in section 201. The purpose of this amendment may well be desirable, but the House Committee should hear the need. In addition, the words used appear hastily drawn and do not provide a practical limit on the extent to which such special devices can be supplied to the various Government agencies. This is the other amendment on which I shall move to disagree.

Mr. FENTON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ANDREWS. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. FENTON. As the gentleman knows, we have discussed this matter in subcommittee and are in agreement with the actions which the gentleman proposes to take.

Mr. ANDREWS. I thank the gentleman.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

Without objection, a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RELIEF OF CERTAIN ALIENS

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speakers' table the resolution (H. J. Res. 247) for the relief of certain aliens, with Senate amendments, and concur in the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments as follows:

Page 1, lines 9 and 10, strike out "Pearl (Pik Chun) Ma."

Page 1, line 10, strike out "Ying Lun Ma."

Page 3, line 1, strike out "Roger Eugene Caillaud."

Page 3, line 3, strike out "Kerttu Poutiainen Mayblom."

Page 3, strike out lines 12 to 20, inclusive.

Page 3, strike out all after line 20 over to and including line 3 on page 4.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WALTER]?

Mr. MARTIN. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I would like to inquire of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, as I understand, this has been approved by the ranking minority member of the gentleman's committee?

Mr. WALTER. Yes. Actually, what happened was this: The Senate struck from the resolution seven names and they did it because certain information was not available. We had the information but the Senate did not. So, pending such time as they received this information, the names had been stricken from the resolution, but we believe and we know there will be another resolution later.

Mr. MARTIN. I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WALTER]?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendments were agreed to.

Without objection, the motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

STATUS OF PERMANENT RESIDENCE TO CERTAIN ALIENS

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the resolution (H. Con. Res. 89) with Senate amendments, and concur in the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The Clerk read the amendments as follows:

Page 6, strike out line 6.

Page 6, strike out line 7.

Page 27, strike out line 9.

Page 37, line 5, strike out "A–8881704" and insert "A–6881704."

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will the gentleman explain the amendment?

Mr. WALTER. This amendment deletes three names withdrawn by the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization from the resolution they sent to us some time ago.

Mr. MARTIN. And this action has the approval of the ranking minority member of the committee?

Mr. WALTER. That is correct.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania

There was no objection.

The Senate amendments were concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

THIRD SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION ACT, 1957

Mr. CANNON submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill H. R. 7221, making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. No. 478)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 7221) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 3, 7, 11, 12, 13, and 26.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 4, 6, 18, 19, 20, 27, 29, 30, 32, 34, and 36, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 24: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 24, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "$750,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 37: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 37, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "$4,215,776"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 2, 5, 8, 9, 10, 14, 15, 16, 17, 21, 22, 23, 25, 28, 31, 33 and 35.

CLARENCE CANNON,
ALBERT THOMAS,
MICHAEL J. KIRWAN,
JAMIE L. WHITTEN,
JOHN J. ROONEY,
JOHN TABER,
BEN F. JENSEN,
H. CARL ANDERSEN,
CLIFF CLEVENGER,
Managers on the Part of the House.

CARL HAYDEN,
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
DENNIS CHAVEZ,
ALLEN J. ELLENDER,
LISTER HILL,
STYLES BRIDGES,
LEVERETT H. SALTONSTALL,
MILTON R. YOUNG,
WILLIAM F. KNOWLAND,
Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 7221) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued May 28, 1957
For actions of May 27, 1957
85th-1st, No. 89

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate debated housing bill. Senate completed congressional action on general Government matters appropriation bill.

HOUSE

1. APPROPRIATIONS. Continued debate on H.R. 7665, the Defense Department appropriation bill for 1958. pp. 6896-6918

   Rep. Scott inserted Presidential Assistant Sherman Adams' Trenton, N. J., speech defending the President's budget. pp. 6918-20

   Rep. McCormack urged the House to agree to a Senate amendment to the third supplemental appropriation bill restoring $14 million for the Federal flood insurance program. pp. 6924-25

2. PROPERTY LEASES. Both Houses received from GSA a proposed bill to amend Sec. 203 (c) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 and to permit the exercise of options contained in certain leases of Government property; to H. and S. Government Operations Committees. pp. 6826, 6926

3. ELECTRIFICATION. Both Houses received from the Federal Power Commission a copy of its newly issued publication, "Typical Electric Bills, 1957, Cities of 50,000 Population or More." pp. 6826, 6926

4. WATER RESOURCES. Received from the Department of the Army a special report on a study of local cooperation on flood control projects in central and southern Fla. to determine the basis for cost sharing between Federal and non-Federal interests which would be equitable to both, and in the light of current Federal policy and practice for cost sharing in water-resources development (H. Doc. 186); to Public Works Committee. p. 6926

5. HUMANE SLAUGHTER. Received a Lycoming Co., Pa., citizens petition urging the enactment of humane slaughter legislation. p. 6927

6. LOBBYING. Received the quarterly report of the Clerk of the House and Secretary of the Senate on registrations under the Lobbying Act. pp. 6928-56

SENATE

7. APPROPRIATIONS. Agreed to recede from two amendments to H.R. 5788, the general Government matters appropriation bill for 1958. The proposed amendments would have allowed the President to spend the unobligated balance of his 1957 Emergency Fund and increased the allowable ceiling price on cars for special law enforcement equipment. For provisions of interest to this Department see Digest 43. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 6826

8. HOUSING. Began debate on H.R. 6659, the housing bill which includes a provision for farm housing research. pp. 6853-71, 6875-87

9. PERSONNEL. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported without amendment S. 25, making wage-board pay increases retroactive to the date of survey (S. Rept. 382). p. 6831

10. SURPLUS PROPERTY. Received from GSA a proposed bill to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 regarding advertised and negotiated disposals of surplus property; to the Government Operations Committee. p. 6826

11. POULTRY. Received a Calif. Legislature resolution urging a study of the poultry production industry. p. 6826

12. ELECTRIFICATION. Received from the Federal Power Commission a report on proceeds from licenses issued under the Federal Power Act. p. 6826

Received a resolution from the Minn. Valley Coop. Power and Light Assn. urging enactment of S. 555, the Hells Canyon dam bill. p. 6828

Sen. Neuberger inserted an article on a proposed joint water power commission for the Columbia and Yukon Rivers. p. 6848

13. WATER RESOURCES. Received a Calif. Legislature resolution urging passage of a bill to require Federal water use projects to proceed under State laws. p. 6827

14. VIRGIN ISLANDS. Received a Virgin Islands Legislature resolution urging extension of the Federal highway system to the Virgin Islands. p. 6828

15. STATEHOOD. Sen. Neuberger inserted an Ore. Legislature resolution urging statehood for Hawaii and Alaska. pp. 6828-9

16. FARM LOANS. Sen. Williams inserted a Del. Farm Bureau resolution opposing the financing of part-time farmers by the Government. p. 6830

17. FOREIGN AID. Sen. Wiley inserted a letter urging support for the foreign aid program. p. 6841

Sen. Knowland inserted an article, "Surplus Food Question: Refugees Oppose Aid to Satellites," and another, "Aid to the Communist Regimes." pp. 6845-7

Agreed to refer S. Res. 141, extending the existence of the Special Committee to Study the Foreign Aid Program to 1958, to the Rules and Administration Committee. p. 6833

Congressional Record

United States of America

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 85th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 103 WASHINGTON, MONDAY, MAY 27, 1957 No. 89

Senate

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Our Father, God, as once more we bow in the peaceful stillness of this Chamber of freedom, where in the past fateful decisions have molded the life of the Nation, guide by Thy wisdom, we beseech Thee, the pending decisions of this body, entrusted with vast power that awes and solemnizes our hearts. Dedicate Thy servants here, as they speak and act, to the yet unfinished task of winning the kind of a world for which brave men have died.

Steady us with the assurance that Thy righteous purposes for mankind are even now being worked out, in spite of the denials and betrayals of willful and blinded men. Make plain to our understanding that legislative enactments and economic adjustments in themselves cannot bring social salvation, except as they are undergirded by spiritual reliance and a sustaining strength not our own, without which we labor in vain, without which all else is as futile props against a decaying house that the Lord hath not made. In the name of the Redeemer, we ask it. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. JOHNSON of Texas, and by unanimous consent, the Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, May 23, 1957, was approved, and its reading was dispensed with.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages in writing from the President of the United States submitting nominations were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session,

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations, which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(For nominations this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Bartlett, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had agreed to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, and 7 to the bill (H. R. 5788) making appropriations for the Executive Office of the President and sundry general Government agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes, and disagreed to the amendments of the Senate numbered 5 and 8 to the bill.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the amendments of the Senate to the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 247) for the relief of certain aliens.

The message further announced that the House had agreed to the amendments of the Senate to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 89) approving the granting of the status of permanent residence to certain aliens.

The message also announced that the House had passed the following bills, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

H. R. 985. An act to provide that chief judges of circuit and district courts shall cease to serve as such upon reaching the age of 75;

H. R. 6548. An act to amend the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, as regards persons in the medical, dental, and allied specialist categories; and

H. R. 7143. An act to amend the act of August 3, 1950, as amended, to continue in effect the provisions relating to the authorized personnel strengths of the Armed Forces.

The message further announced that the House had agreed to a concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 179) authorizing the printing of additional copies of the report to accompany H. R. 7125, a bill to make technical changes in the Federal excise-tax laws, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

ENROLLED BILL AND JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

The message also announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bill and joint resolution, and they were signed by the President pro tempore:

H. R. 2146. An act to amend the Small Reclamation Projects Act of 1956; and

H. J. Res. 247. A joint resolution for the relief of certain aliens.

HOUSE BILLS REFERRED

The following bills were severally read twice by their titles and referred as indicated:

H. R. 985. An act to provide that chief judges of circuit and distict courts shall cease to serve as such upon reaching the age of 75; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 6548. An act to amend the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended as regards persons in the medical, dental, and allied specialist categories; and

H. R. 7143. An act to amend the act of August 3, 1950, as amended, to continue in effect the provisions relating to the authorized personnel strengths of the Armed Forces; to the Committee on Armed Services.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS DURING SENATE SESSION

On request of Mr. JOHNSON of Texas, and by unanimous consent, the Subcommittee on Welfare and Pension Funds of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare and also the Antimonopoly Subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary were authorized to meet during the session of the Senate today.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I should like to announce, for the information of the Senate, that the Senate will not be in session on Thursday. There will be a routine session on Friday. We do not anticipate any rollcalls on that day. If it is necessary to clear up the calendar, the Senate will be in session on Tuesday and Wednesday of this week.

Again, I should like to call attention to the fact that on tomorrow, at 2:30 p. m., the Senate will receive a very distinguished visitor, Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, who will appear on the floor.

GENERAL GOVERNMENT MATTERS APPROPRIATION BILL, 1958

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives, which was read as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S.,
May 24, 1957.

Resolved, That the House agree to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, and 7 to the bill (H. R. 5788) entitled "An act making appropriations for the Executive Office of the President and sundry general Government agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes," and disagree to the amendments of the Senate numbered 5 and 8 to said bill.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, last Wednesday the Senate passed H. R. 5788, the general Government-matters appropriation bill for 1958 and requested a conference on the Senate amendments. On Friday, the House considered the amendments, and agreed to all but two of them, namely, No. 5 and No. 8.

Amendment No. 5 inserted language to add the unobligated balance to the emergency fund for the President for national defense. Without this additional balance, the emergency fund will have $1 million for 1958, the same as for the past 2 years. Very little use was made of the fund last year, and its purpose is to provide for unforeseen problems which may arise.

Amendment No. 8 inserted language adding a proviso to section 201 which allowed the cost of any special feature or equipment on automobiles required for law enforcement and similar activities to be in addition to the ceiling fixed for the purchase price of such automobiles. The intention of the Senate amendment was to correct a situation occasioned by a recent ruling of the Comptroller General which upset a previous ruling dating back to 1938, under which such special equipment had been allowed beyond the price ceiling. The House, however, considers the proviso to be too broad in scope, and prefers that more restricted language be submitted as a budget estimate in regular procedure.

In the absence of the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], I have checked with the other conferees on the bill, and find them agreeable to receding from these two amendments, in order that final action be taken on the bill.

Therefore, Mr. President, I move that the Senate recede from its amendments No. 5 and No. 8.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Arizona.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I had intended to make a statement on the matter, but I shall not, inasmuch as the motion of the Senator from Arizona has been agreed to.

TRANSACTION OF ROUTINE BUSINESS

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, under the rule, there will be the usual morning hour, for the introduction of bills and the transaction of other routine business. In that connection, I ask unanimous consent that statements be limited to 3 minutes.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following letters, which were referred as indicated:

ADDITIONAL FACILITIES FOR TRAINING OF CERTAIN COMPONENTS OF ARMED FORCES

A letter from the Secretary of Defense transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to provide additional facilities necessary for the administration and training of units of the reserve components of the Armed Forces of the United States (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Armed Services.

REPORT ON MILITARY PRIME CONTRACTS WITH BUSINESS FIRMS IN THE UNITED STATES FOR EXPERIMENTAL, DEVELOPMENTAL, AND RESEARCH WORK

A letter from the Assistant Secretary of Defense, Supply, and Logistics, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on military prime contracts completed with business firms in the United States for experimental, developmental, and research work, during the first 9 months of fiscal year 1957 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

PROPOSED INCREASE OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR HOSPITAL CENTER IN DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

A letter from the Administrator, General Services Administration, Washington, D. C., transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to increase the authorization for appropriations for the Hospital Center and facilities in the District of Columbia and for other purposes (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

AMENDMENT OF FEDERAL PROPERTY AND ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES ACT OF 1949, RELATING TO OPTIONS IN CERTAIN LEASES OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY

A letter from the Administrator, General Services Administration, Washington, D. C., transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend section 203 (c) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 and to permit the exercise of options contained in certain leases of Government property (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Government Operations.

AMENDMENT OF FEDERAL PROPERTY AND ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES ACT OF 1949, RELATING TO CERTAIN SURPLUS PROPERTY

A letter from the Administrator, General Services Administration, Washington, D. C., transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, regarding advertised and negotiated disposals of surplus property (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Government Operations.

AUDIT REPORT ON FEDERAL HOME-LOAN BANKS

A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, an audit report on Federal home-loan banks, supervised by the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1956 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Government Operations.

CANCELLATION OF CERTAIN CHARGES AGAINST INDIVIDUAL INDIANS AND TRIBES OF INDIANS

A letter from the Under Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a copy of an order canceling certain charges existing as debts due the United States by individual Indians and tribes of Indians (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

PROPOSED CONCESSION CONTRACT, OREGON CAVES NATIONAL MONUMENT, OREG.

A letter from the Under Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a proposed concession contract in Oregon Caves National Monument, Oreg. (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

PUBLICATION ENTITLED "TYPICAL ELECTRIC BILLS, 1957, CITIES OF 50,000 POPULATION AND MORE"

A letter from the Chairman, Federal Power Commission, Washington, D. C., transmitting, for the information of the Senate, a copy of its newly issued publication entitled "Typical Electric Bills, 1957, Cities of 50,000 Population and More" (with an accompanying document); to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF PROCEEDS DERIVED FROM CERTAIN LICENSES ISSUED BY THE FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

A letter from the Chairman, Federal Power Commission, Washington, D. C., transmitting, pursuant to law, financial statements of proceeds derived from licenses issued by the Federal Power Commission under the Federal Power Act (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

KIYOHITO TSUTSUI

A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation for the relief of Kiyohito Tsutsui (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

Petitions, etc., were laid before the Senate, or presented, and referred as indicated:

By the VICE PRESIDENT:

A joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of California; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry:

"Assembly Joint Resolution 26

"Joint resolution relative to a congressional investigation of the poultry production industry

"Whereas the poultry industry is a most important segment of California's agricultural economy; and

"Whereas a long period of depressed prices has created serious problems for the poultry producers in the State of California; and

"Whereas the natural advantage of proximity to California's important and expanding consumer markets appears to be vitiated by reason of shipment into the State of poultry from areas with lower health and inspection standards than are required of poultry producers in the State of California; and

"Whereas congressional action may well be required to solve this vexing problem and preserve the California poultry industry from destructive inequalities: Now, therefore, be it

"*Resolved by the Assembly and Senate of the State of California (jointly)*, That the Legislature of the State of California respectfully memorializes the Congress of the United States to conduct such investigations as may be necessary to develop a program of legislation to insure equitable conditions for production of poultry throughout the Nation; and be it further

"*Resolved*, That the chief clerk of the assembly is directed to transmit copies of this resolution to the President and Vice President of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to each Senator and Representative from California in the Congress of the United States."

Public Law 85-48
85th Congress, H. R. 5788
June 5, 1957

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Executive Office of the President and sundry general Government agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Executive Office of the President and sundry general Government agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, namely:

General Government Matters Appropriation Act, 1958.

TITLE I

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Compensation of the President

For compensation of the President, including an expense allowance at the rate of $50,000 per annum as authorized by the Act of January 19, 1949 (3 U. S. C. 102), $150,000.

63 Stat. 4.

The White House Office

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for The White House Office, including not to exceed $215,000 for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at such per diem rates for individuals as the President may specify, and other personal services without regard to the provisions of law regulating the employment and compensation of persons in the Government service; expenses of attendance at meetings; newspapers, periodicals, teletype news service, and travel and official entertainment expenses of the President, to be accounted for solely on his certificate; $2,051,970.

60 Stat. 810.
71 Stat. 49.
71 Stat. 50.

Special Projects

For expenses necessary to provide staff assistance for the President in connection with special projects, to be expended in his discretion and without regard to such provisions of law regarding the expenditure of Government funds or the compensation and employment of persons in the Government service as he may specify, $1,375,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed 10 per centum of this appropriation may be used to reimburse the appropriations for "Salaries and expenses", The White House Office, for administrative services.

Executive Mansion and Grounds

For the care, maintenance, repair and alteration, refurnishing, improvement, heating and lighting, including electric power and fixtures, of the Executive Mansion and the Executive Mansion grounds and traveling expenses, to be expended as the President may determine, notwithstanding the provisions of this or any other Act, $400,400.

BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the Bureau of the Budget, including newspapers and periodicals (not exceeding $400); teletype news service (not exceeding $900); not to exceed $110,000 for expenses of travel; expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation; and not to exceed $20,000 for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed $50 per diem for individuals; $4,205,000.

60 Stat. 810.

COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Council in carrying out its functions under the Employment Act of 1946 (15 U. S. C. 1021), including newspapers and periodicals (not exceeding $400); not exceeding $15,000 for expenses of travel; expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation; and press clippings (not exceeding $300); $375,000.

60 Stat. 23.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the National Security Council, including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not in excess of $50 per diem for individuals; acceptance and utilization of voluntary and uncompensated services; and expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with work related to the activity of the Council; $700,000.

60 Stat. 810.

71 Stat. 50.

71 Stat. 51.

OFFICE OF DEFENSE MOBILIZATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the Office of Defense Mobilization, including newspapers and periodicals (not exceeding $500); hire of passenger motor vehicles; reimbursement of the General Services Administration for security guard service; and expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation; $2,214,000, of which $182,000 shall be available for the Interdepartmental Radio Advisory Committee: *Provided*, That contracts for not to exceed eight persons under this appropriation for temporary or intermittent services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), may be renewed annually.

60 Stat. 810.

PRESIDENT'S ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION

For necessary expenses of the President's Advisory Committee on Government Organization, established by Executive Order 10432 of January 24, 1953, including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed $50 per diem for individuals; expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of the Committee; and actual transportation expenses and an allowance of not to exceed $15 per diem in lieu of subsistence while away from their homes or regular places of business, for members of the Committee and other persons serving without compensation; $50,000.

60 Stat. 810.

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

Emergency Fund for the President, National Defense

For expenses necessary to enable the President, through such officers or agencies of the Government as he may designate, and without regard to such provisions of law regarding the expenditure of Government funds or the compensation and employment of persons in the Government service as he may specify, to provide in his discretion for emergencies affecting the national interest, security, or defense which may arise at home or abroad during the current fiscal year, $1,000,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for allocation to finance a function or project for which function or project a budget estimate of appropriation was transmitted pursuant to law during the Eighty-fifth Congress, and such appropriation denied after consideration thereof by the Senate or House of Representatives or by the Committee on Appropriations of either body.

AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

Salaries and Expenses

For necessary expenses, as authorized by the Act of June 26, 1946 (36 U. S. C. 121, 123–132, 138), as amended by the Act of July 25, 1956 (70 Stat. 640), including the acquisition of land or interest in land in foreign countries; purchase and repair of uniforms for caretakers of national cemeteries and monuments outside of the United States and its Territories and possessions; not to exceed $65,000 for expenses of travel; rent of office and garage space in foreign countries; purchase (one for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; and insurance of official motor vehicles in foreign countries when required by law of such countries; $1,250,000: *Provided*, That where station allowance has been authorized by the Department of the Army for officers of the Army serving the Army at certain foreign stations, the same allowance shall be authorized for officers of the Armed Forces assigned to the Commission while serving at the same foreign stations, and this appropriation is hereby made available for the payment of such allowance: *Provided further*, That when traveling on business of the Commission, officers of the Armed Forces serving as members or as secretary of the Commission may be reimbursed for expenses as provided for civilian members of the Commission: *Provided further*, That the Commission shall reimburse other Government agencies, including the Armed Forces, for salary, pay, and allowances of personnel assigned to it. 71 Stat. 51. 71 Stat. 52.

Construction of Memorials and Cemeteries

For expenses necessary for the permanent design and construction of memorials and cemeteries in foreign countries as authorized by the Act of June 26, 1946 (36 U. S. C. 121, 123–132, 138b), as amended by the Act of July 25, 1956 (70 Stat. 640), and the Act of August 5, 1947 (50 U. S. C. App. 1819), including not to exceed $15,000 for expenses of travel, $1,250,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the Commission shall reimburse other Government agencies, including the Armed Forces, for salary, pay, and allowances of personnel assigned to it. 61 Stat. 779. 50 USC app. 1819 note.

CORREGIDOR BATAAN MEMORIAL COMMISSION

Salaries and Expenses

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Act of
36 USC 426. August 5, 1953, as amended (67 Stat. 366 and 69 Stat. 589), $44,000.

FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION

Salaries and Expenses

For expenses necessary to carry on the activities of the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission, including services as authorized by
60 Stat. 810. section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed $50 per diem for individuals; expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation; not to exceed $18,500 for expenses of travel; advances or reimbursements to other Government agencies for use of their facilities and services in carrying out the functions of the commission; hire of motor vehicles for field use only; and employment of aliens; $835,000, of which $265,000 shall be derived only from the war claims fund created by
62 Stat. 1247. section 13 (a) of the War Claims Act of 1948 (Public Law 896,
50 USC app. 2012. approved July 3, 1948) and not to be available for obligation after June 30, 1958.

SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES CONTROL BOARD

Salaries and Expenses

For necessary expenses of the Subversive Activities Control Board, including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2,
60 Stat. 810. 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), not to exceed $30,000 for expenses of travel, and not to exceed $500 for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals,
71 Stat. 52. $375,000.

71 Stat. 53.

TITLE II—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Departments, Agencies, and Corporations

Sec. 201. Unless otherwise specifically provided, the maximum amount allowable during the current fiscal year, in accordance with
60 Stat. 810. section 16 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 78), for the purchase of any passenger motor vehicle (exclusive of buses and ambulances), is hereby fixed at $1,500 except station wagons for which the maximum shall be $1,950.

Citizenship requirements.

Sec. 202. Unless otherwise specified and during the current fiscal year, no part of any appropriation contained in this or any other Act shall be used to pay the compensation of any officer or employee of the Government of the United States (including any agency the majority of the stock of which is owned by the Government of the United States) whose post of duty is in continental United States unless such person (1) is a citizen of the United States, (2) is a person in the service of the United States on the date of enactment of this Act who, being eligible for citizenship, had filed a declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States prior to such date, (3) is a person who owes allegiance to the United States, or (4) is an alien from the Baltic countries lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence: *Provided*, That for the purpose of this section, an affidavit signed by any such person shall be considered prima facie evidence that the requirements of this section with respect to his status have been complied with: *Provided further*, That any person making a false

Affidavit.

Penalty.

affidavit shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than $4,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penal clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law: *Provided further*, That any payment made to any officer or employee contrary to the provisions of this section shall be recoverable in action by the Federal Government. This section shall not apply to citizens of the Republic of the Philippines or to nationals of those countries allied with the United States in the current defense effort, or to temporary employment of translators, or to temporary employment in the field service (not to exceed sixty days) as a result of emergencies. Exceptions.

Living quarters allowances.

SEC. 203. Appropriations of the executive departments and independent establishments for the current fiscal year, available for expenses of travel or for the expenses of the activity concerned, are hereby made available for living quarters allowances in accordance with the Act of June 26, 1930 (5 U. S. C. 118a), and regulations prescribed thereunder, and cost-of-living allowances similar to those allowed under section 901 (2) of the Foreign Service Act of 1946, in accordance with and to the extent prescribed by regulations of the President, for all civilian officers and employees of the Government permanently stationed in foreign countries: *Provided*, That the availability of appropriations made to the Department of State for carrying out the provisions of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 shall not be affected hereby. 46 Stat. 818. 60 Stat. 1026; 69 Stat. 27. 22 USC 1131. 22 USC 801 note.

Senate disapproval of personnel.

SEC. 204. No part of any appropriation for the current fiscal year contained in this or any other Act shall be paid to any person for the filling of any position for which he or she has been nominated after the Senate has voted not to approve the nomination of said person.

USCA and Lifetime Federal Digest.

SEC. 205. No part of any appropriation contained in this or any other Act for the current fiscal year shall be used to pay in excess of $4 per volume for the current and future volumes of the United States Code Annotated, and such volumes shall be purchased on condition and with the understanding that latest published cumulative annual pocket parts issued prior to the date of purchase shall be furnished free of charge, or in excess of $4.25 per volume for the current or future volumes of the Lifetime Federal Digest. 71 Stat. 53. 71 Stat. 54.

Administrative expenses.

SEC. 206. Funds made available by this or any other Act for administrative expenses in the current fiscal year of the corporations and agencies subject to the Government Corporation Control Act, as amended (31 U. S. C. 841), shall be available, in addition to objects for which such funds are otherwise available, for rent in the District of Columbia; services in accordance with section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); and the objects specified under this head, all the provisions of which shall be applicable to the expenditure of such funds unless otherwise specified in the Act by which they are made available: *Provided*, That in the event any functions budgeted as administrative expenses are subsequently transferred to or paid from other funds, the limitations on administrative expenses shall be correspondingly reduced. 59 Stat. 597. 60 Stat. 810.

Office building.

SEC. 207. No part of any funds of or available to any wholly owned Government corporation shall be used for the purchase or construction, or in making loans for the purchase or construction of any office building, without specific authority in law therefor, primarily for occupancy by any department or agency of the United States Government or by any corporation owned by the United States Government.

Budget Circular A-45.

SEC. 208. During the current fiscal year, the provisions of Bureau of the Budget Circular A-45, dated June 3, 1952, shall be controlling over the activities of all departments, agencies, and corporations of the Government: *Provided*, That said circular may be amended or changed during such year by the Director of the Budget with the approval of the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives: *Provided further*, That the Bureau of the Budget shall make a report to Congress not later than January 31, 1958, of the operations of this order upon all departments, agencies, and corporations of the Government: *Provided further*, That, notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, no officer or employee shall be required to occupy any Government-owned quarters unless the head of the agency concerned shall determine that necessary service cannot be rendered or property of the United States cannot be adequately protected otherwise.

Report to Congress.

Foreign credits. 31 USC 724.

SEC. 209. Pursuant to section 1415 of the Act of July 15, 1952 (66 Stat. 662), foreign credits (including currencies) owed to or owned by the United States may be used by Federal agencies for any purpose for which appropriations are made for the current fiscal year (including the carrying out of Acts requiring or authorizing the use of such credits) and for liquidation of obligations legally incurred against such credits prior to July 1, 1953, only when reimbursement therefor is made to the Treasury from applicable appropriations of the agency concerned: *Provided*, That such credits received as exchange allowances or proceeds of sales of personal property may be used in whole or part payment for acquisition of similar items, to the extent and in the manner authorized by law, without reimbursement to the Treasury: *Provided further*, That nothing in section 1415 of the Act of July 15, 1952, or in this section shall be construed to prevent the making of new or the carrying out of existing contracts, agreements, or executive agreements for periods in excess of one year, in any case where such contracts, agreements, or executive agreements for periods in excess of one year were permitted prior to the enactment of this Act under section 32 (b) (2) of the Surplus Property Act of 1944, as amended (50 U. S. C. App. 1641 (b) (2)), and the performance of all such contracts, agreements, or executive agreements shall be subject to the availability of appropriations for the purchase of credits as provided by law.

71 Stat. 54.
71 Stat. 55.
60 Stat. 754.

Wage-board employees. 31 USC 665.

SEC. 210. Hereafter, any appropriation required to be apportioned pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, may be apportioned on a basis indicating the need for a supplemental or deficiency estimate of appropriation to the extent necessary to permit payment of such pay increases as may be granted those employees (commonly known as wage-board employees) whose compensation is fixed and adjusted from time to time in accordance with prevailing rates (5 U. S. C. 1082 (7)).

68 Stat. 1106.

Short title.

SEC. 211. This Act may be cited as the "General Government Matters Appropriation Act, 1958".

Approved June 5, 1957.

GPO 86139